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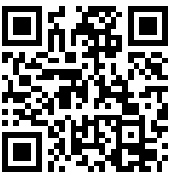

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THE PRINCE OF WALES'

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IN

ARMIS

OWN ROYAL REGIMENT

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THE ANNALS

OF THE

YEOMANRY CAVALRY OF WILTSHIRE.

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CHARLES, LORD BRUCE,

Colonel, 15th April, 1799.

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THE ANNALS

OF THE

YEOMANRY CAVALRY

OF WILTSHIRE.

BEING A COMPLETE HISTORY

OF THE

PRINCE OF WALES' OWN ROYAL REGIMENT

FROM THE TIME OF ITS FORMATION IN 1794

TO OCTOBER, 1884.

WITH SIX APPENDICES.

BY

HENRY GRAHAM.

LIVERPOOL:

D. MARPLES & CO. LIMITED, PRINTERS, LORD STREET.

1886.

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PREFACE.

THE author of this little work was much surprised when he came to Wiltshire to find how little was known of the earlier history of its Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry; only some few hazy reminiscences were to be met with, principally referring to the Machine Riots, and even these were wrongly called the Bristol Riots. Being by nature disposed to take an interest in historical researches of the smaller kind, he proceeded to make further investigations, which soon showed that the Regiment had a history, and one well worthy of being rescued from the obscurity which threatened to irretrievably engulf it. Three years were spent in collecting the materials for the work, numbers of old letters, the books of the Lord Lieutenant, the files of the *Salisbury Journal*, and old troop order books were searched and collated, and as a tentative measure some papers on the subject were first published in the *Salisbury Journal*. These seeming to be received with a certain amount of interest, the author was encouraged to proceed further, and the result is the present book, which he ventures to place before the public in the hope that it may be found a useful addition to the history of the County of Wiltshire, and that the records of the many gallant actions of their forefathers and predecessors may be found interesting by the present members of the Regiment.

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One beneficial result the compilation of these records has already had—it has been the means of establishing officially the claim of the Regiment to the honourable position it now holds, that of being the premier Yeomanry Regiment in Great Britain.

The author begs leave to return his best thanks to the gentleman who have afforded him assistance and information, more particularly to the Marquis of AILESBURY, who has been good enough from time to time to look over and correct the details of the work; to the proprietors of the *Salisbury Journal* who placed the files of their paper at his disposal; to Mr. PENISTONE of Salisbury; to Regimental Sergeant-Major BALL, who afforded much valuable assistance in searching the Regimental records; and to Sir HENRY MEUX for the original muster roll of the Regiment—a document that much time and trouble had been previously expended in searching for.

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

CHARLES Lord BRUCE, Colonel Commandant, 15th April, 1799. From a photograph taken by Mr. Honey, of Devizes, from the picture at Savernake, by permission of the Marquis of Ailesbury. *Frontispiece.*

THOMAS, Marquis of BATH, Colonel Commandant, 14th August, 1811. From the picture in the Town Hall, Warminster. *Page* 60.

GEORGE W. F., Earl BRUCE and Marquis of AILESBURY, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, 30th June, 1837. From an engraving in the possession of Mr. Duffossee, of Longbridge Deverill. *Page* 106.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Marquis of BATH, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, 13th April, 1876. From a photograph by Mr. Keddie, of Warminster. *Page* 182.

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ERRATA.

Page 90, line 19, *for* "and were" *read* "and was."

Page 166, line 31, *for* "defensive" *read* "offensive."

Page 228, line 5, *for* "1875" *read* "1872."

Page 228, line 6; and p. 23, lines 13 and 30, *for* "Frazer Grove" *read* Fraser Grove.

Page 231, line 30, *for* "Nelson, Earl Jno" *read* "Nelson, Horatio, Earl."

Page 235, line 7, *for* "1872" *read* "1875."

Page 239, line 29, *for* "vice" *read* "vide."

Page 265, under 1881 insert "Challenge cup won by Private S. W. Bailey, Rood Ashton Troop."

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THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY OF WILTSHIRE.

CHAPTER I.

The Origin of the Yeomanry Cavalry.

The French Revolution during its earlier stages had met with considerable sympathy in England, but the increasing violence of the Revolutionary leaders soon caused a feeling of distrust and aversion to become general throughout this country. The execution of the King on the 21st January, 1793, still further disgusted the English people, and though the neutrality observed up to this time by the British Government during the progress of the war on the Continent was still preserved, the relations of the two countries had gradually become of the most unfriendly description. On the 29th January, 1793, King George sent a message to Parliament, in which he animadverted on the execution of Louis in strong terms, and called for a further augmentation of the forces both by land and sea. The militia had previously been embodied, but nothing more of consequence was done to strengthen the army at this time, though a considerable number of ships were put in commission. The French now began to reiterate their complaints of the unfriendly attitude of Great Britain, and the possibilities and probabilities of an invasion were a common topic of discussion in Paris. The passing of the Alien Acts, the prohibition of the export of corn, the refusal to accept assignats, and the naval preparations, were all made the subjects of remonstrance, and the dispute about the navigation of the Scheldt having brought matters to a crisis, an order was issued by the French Government to detain all English vessels that were at the time in French ports. On the 4th February, King George replied by a procla-

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mation laying a similar embargo on French ships, and ordering one Maret, described as "a pretended French envoy," to leave the country; but the French had made a formal declaration of war against "The King of Great Britain and the Stadtholder" on the previous day, though it did not apparently reach England till the 5th or 6th. An army of 10,000 men was despatched to the assistance of the Duke of Brunswick, under the Duke of York, and this force took part in the desultory encounters on the French frontier, that culminated in the capitulation of Valenciennes; but beyond this and the Toulon expedition there were few operations on land, during the year. Indeed, the apathy with which the war was regarded throughout this country, the total absence of all fear of invasion or excitement of any kind, and the perfect confidence in ourselves that prevailed, is a very remarkable feature of the time. A camp was formed at Canterbury, to which the Wiltshire militia marched on the 18th February, and various projects for raising volunteer corps on the sea coasts were discussed, but hardly anything seems to have been done during the year in the way of military preparations. The French preparations, however, for the campaign of 1794 seemed to threaten more alarming dangers, particularly the projects for an invasion that were set on foot, and some apprehension appears to have arisen in the country, for on the 5th March, 1794, Mr. Pitt proposed in the House of Commons various measures for strengthening the internal defences, and his speech is remarkable as affording the very first mention of the expression "Yeomen Cavalry." He said, after enumeration of several propositions, "There were other means by which the zeal and spirit of the country might be exerted with regard to its security and defence which might give us the fullest confidence of safety and protection at home. He did not mean to enter into them,

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nor did they immediately call for Parliamentary provision. As an augmentation of the cavalry for internal defence was a very material object, they might under certain circumstances have a species of cavalry, consisting of gentlemen and yeomanry, who might not be called out of their respective counties but on the pressure of an emergency, or in cases of urgent necessity." Shortly after this, in the same month, a plan was sent round by the Government to all the Lord Lieutenants of counties, proposing an augmentation of the forces. The heads of this plan were as follows:—

1. That the militia be augmented by the raising of volunteer companies.

2. That volunteer companies be formed in the towns.

3. That pioneers should be trained and attached to each regiment.

4. That volunteer troops of fencible cavalry be raised of 50 to 80 men per troop to serve during the war in the United Kingdom. The officers to have temporary rank only and not to be entitled to half pay. Arms and accoutrements to be furnished by the Crown, but the levy money and horses by the persons raising troops, but that the Government contract price should be allowed for the horses. Persons raising two troops to have the rank of Major; four, that of Lieut.-Colonel; and six, that of Colonel.

5. Bodies of Cavalry to be raised within particular districts or counties, to consist of gentlemen and yeomanry or such persons as they shall recommend according to plans to be submitted to and approved by the King or lord-lieutenants of counties under authority from him. The officers to receive commissions from his Majesty. The muster rolls to be approved by the same. No levy money to be given. The members to find their own horses, the arms and accoutrements to be given by the Crown; only to be exercised at times by Royal Warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant; only liable

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to be called out of the county or embodied by Royal Warrant, by the Lord-Lieutenant, or by the High-Sheriff of the county for the suppression of riots or tumults within their own or adjacent counties, or by Royal Warrant in case of invasion. In either case to receive pay as cavalry and to be subject to military law.

During the month of March, meetings of the deputy-lieutenants and grand juries were held in most of the counties. On the 22nd of March it was reported that Berks, Dorsetshire, Lincoln, and Essex were most forward in preparing plans of defence. The grand jury of Oxford, however, voted that the measure was inexpedient.

This proceeding on the part of the Government excited some opposition in Parliament, led in the Lords by Lord Wycombe, in the Commons by Sheridan. On the 24th March the latter moved that a copy of the circular be laid before Parliament, and denounced its issue without the consent of both Houses as unconstitutional, and an attempt by the Crown to increase the land forces without consent of Parliament. Mr. Pitt seems to have considered that there was some ground for complaint, and the motion having been agreed to, he brought in a bill with the curious title, "A Bill to Encourage and Discipline Volunteers."

The objects aimed at in this circular met with much approval in Wiltshire; and on the 4th of April Mr. Richard Long, High Sheriff of Wiltshire, issued a letter calling a meeting of the magistrates of the county at Devizes on the 22nd, to consider and decide on a plan of defence for the county. On the same day an advertisement appeared in the *Salisbury Journal* to the effect that Lord Milton had proposed to the King a plan for raising troops of Yeomanry in Dorset, and the same week the county meeting of Somerset raised £7,000 for the same purpose. On the 12th Mr. Long issued another circular postponing the meeting till the 24th.

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On the 24th a meeting was held at Devizes, which was attended by 150 gentlemen, Mr. Richard Long being in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:—

1. That 400 men and two field pieces be added to the militia of the county. 2. That a subscription be opened forthwith. 3. That a general committee be formed, to consist of all subscribers of £20 and upwards, to consider the future plan of operations. 4. That the said general committee should appoint a select committee, under the presidency of Lord Carnarvon, to hold weekly meetings and receive subscriptions. Over £7,000 was subscribed in the room, and the meeting afterwards dined at the Bear, and after drinking many loyal toasts separated at a late hour amidst much enthusiasm.

On the 12th May a meeting of the select committee was held at the Bear Inn, Devizes, at which it was announced that £10,133 had been subscribed, and that 56 yeomen and others, inhabitants of Bishops Cannings and the neighbourhood, had offered to serve as volunteer cavalry, and to form a troop under Mr. James Sutton. On the 30th May the subscription amounted to £10,794, and on the 4th June the select committee met again, in accordance with a resolution of the general committee held on the 31st May, and decided on raising a body of yeomanry cavalry for the county of Wilts; they also decided that it should consist of not more than ten troops, each of one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, three sergeants, three corporals, one trumpeter, and fifty-seven gentlemen and yeomen, and that the county should be divided into ten districts, each of which should furnish a troop, namely: 1, Sarum; 2, Devizes; 3, Warminster; 4, Bradford, Trowbridge, and Melksham; 5, Chippenham and Calne; 6, Malmesbury; 7, Swindon; 8, Marlborough; 9, Everley; 10, Hindon; and that each district should comprehend the neighbourhood. Gentlemen

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and yeomen of the above districts were urged to meet and form themselves into troops, and to report progress to the select committee at its weekly meetings. The offer made by Mr. Sutton was accepted. The troop thus raised received the title of the Devizes Troop, and to distinguish it as being the first troop of yeomanry cavalry raised in the county of Wiltshire it was permitted to wear No. 1 on its buttons.

The following rules were those laid down under which the troops were to be raised:—The yeomanry cavalry to engage to march when called on pursuant to the statutes for the suppression of riot, insurrection, or tumult within the county, but not to be obliged to leave it without the consent of the members. The several troops to assemble once a week for drill. Each member to provide himself with a horse not less than 14½ hands high, and such uniform as may be ordered by the committee. The arms and accoutrements to be applied for by the committee to the Government. Substitutes might be appointed by yeomen subject to the approval of the committee. Yeomen to receive pay in the same amounts as regular cavalry when called out for service, but no pay for drills. All pay received from Government to be equally divided; officers and men to share alike. Yeomen, when embodied, to be subject to military law. The committee further decided to grant £400 to each troop out of the moneys that had been subscribed. The committee continued its weekly meetings, and on the 11th July, Lord William Seymour in the chair, it was announced that the Town Council of Salisbury had voted £100, and that the subscriptions amounted to £12,593. The committee then voted £6,000 for the proposed increase in the militia.

In the *London Gazette* of the 8th July the following appears:—

Wiltshire Troops of Gentlemen and Yeoman.—To be Captains, James Sutton, James Montague, Thomas Estcourt, Ambrose Goddard,

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John Audry, F. Dugdale Astley, Esqrs. To be Lieutenant, John Methuen Poore, Gent.

In the *London Gazette*, 26th July:—

Wiltshire Troops of Gentlemen and Yeomen.—Devizes District.—James Sutton, Esq., to be Captain. J. Methuen Poore, Gent., to be Lieutenant. William Hunt Grubbe, to be Cornet.

Bradford, Trowbridge, and Melksham District.—John Audry, Esq., to be Captain. William Long, Gent., to be Lieutenant. William Wyndham, Gent., to be Cornet.

Chippenham District.—James Montague, Esq., to be Captain. John Hungerford Penruddocke, Esq., to be Lieutenant. William Dyke, Gent., to be Cornet.

Malmesbury District—Thomas Estcourt, Esq., to be Captain. Samuel Heathcote, Gent., to be Lieutenant William Harding, Gent., to be Cornet.

Swindon District.—Ambrose Goddard, Esq., to be Captain. William Bathurst Pye, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Everley District.—F. Dugdale Astley, Esq., to be Captain. Edmund Lambert, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Hindon District.—Thomas Grove, Esq., to be Captain.

Warminster District.—Richard Long, Esq., to be Captain.

Sarum District.—Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, Esq., to be Captain.

On July 26th Mr. Richard Long and Lord George Thynne held a meeting at Warminster, and a sufficient number of gentlemen and yeomen having attended and agreed to join, the troop was definitely formed.

On the 4th August a notice was published in Salisbury inviting gentlemen and yeomen to join the Salisbury troop, and to enrol their names at Mr. Turner's in Crane Street; each trooper to bring a horse not less than 14½ hands in height, a saddle and a pair of buckskin breeches with covered buttons, "Hunters, coursers, and other bold riders will be particularly acceptable" being added at the foot of the notice. On the same day a notice appeared in the *Salisbury Journal*,

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signed by Thomas Grove, Capt.; J. H. Penruddocke, Lieut.; and Wm. Wyndham, Cornet, as under. The rules laid down seem to have been generally adopted by the other troops.

At a time like the present, when our glorious and happy Constitution is attacked by so violent and formidable a foreign enemy, and by the still more dangerous, though concealed and treacherous attempts of those who endeavour by every art to stir up and mislead our mistaken and unhappy countrymen, it is to be hoped that no man who boasts himself a true Briton and to love his country will delay to stand forward for the defence of our King and Constitution, and for the protection of those laws and that liberty which we inherit as a birth-right from our ancestors, and which it is our duty to hand down unimpaired to our children. Those gentlemen and yeomen whose names are hereunto annexed have already gallantly stood forward to support the laws of their country, and have enrolled themselves to be raised for the Hindon District under the following restrictions.

They receive no levy money, and have no pay unless called out or embodied. They engage to march when called on agreeably to the statute for the suppression of any riot, insurrection, or tumult within the county of Wilts, but are not to be called on to march out of it without their own consent. When on service all pay received from Government for the troop shall be equally divided between officers and men without distinction. The members to find their own horses, saddlery, and leather breeches. The horses to be 14½ hands or upwards. That whatever sum shall be allowed out of the Wiltshire county subscription shall be applied for the purpose of providing such regimentals, arms, accoutrements, and other necessaries for the troop as may be decided by the committee for the same. The troop to assemble once a week in its own district under its own officers for training and exercising, but not in the harvest month. A fine of 20*l.* to be inflicted for not attending on being called out to suppress riots and tumults in the county, and a fine of half-a-guinea for absence without leave from training. The Captain to decide as to whether the alleged cause of absence is sufficient or not. Fines to be paid to the treasurer, Mr. Charles Still, of East Knoyle, for the use and benefit of the troop.

J. Knight, Donhead; R. Hawkins, Donhead St. Mary; T. Bunter, S. Knight, W. James, G. South, and W. Pinkney, of Donhead St. Andrew; J. Candy, Donhead St. Mary; J. Mercer, Donhead St. Andrew; J. Simes, O. Martin, Ed. Bracher, and J. Turner, of

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Fovant; William Maslen, Dinton; J. Rowden, Compton Chamberlayne; S. Bracher and Ed. Jukes, of Chicksgrove; J. Wilkins, Chilmark: G. Folliott, Jas. Folliott, and Jas. Grey, of East Knoyle; W. Bennett, W. Becket, and Jas. Ames, of Hindon; J. Cantle, Tisbury; J. Turner, Fonthill Gifford; H. Spencer, jun., W. Baker, G. Spencer, and H. Spencer, sen., of Fonthill Bishop; Jas. Smith, Baverstock; J. Brewer, Ashgrove; Daniel Lambert and R. Turner, of Anstey; A. Pickney, Knighton.

The troop to meet on Lady Down, between Tisbury and Chilmark, at 8 a.m., Monday, 8th September, for drill.

In the *London Gazette*, of August 23rd, 1794, the following final arrangement of the officers appeared :—

Wiltshire Troops of Gentlemen and Yeomanry.

1. Sarum District. — Henry Penruddocke Wyndham to be Captain. Edward Lambert, Lieut. Wadham Wyndham, Cornet.

2. Devizes District.—James Sutton to be Captain. William Long, Lieut. William Hunt Grubbe, Cornet.

3. Warminster District.—Richard Long to be Captain. Lord George Thynne to be Lieut.

4. Bradford, Trowbridge and Melksham District,—John Audry to be Captain. Samuel Heathcote, Lieut. Edward Horlock Mortimer, Cornet.

5. Chippenham District.—James Montague to be Captain.

6. Malmesbury District. — Thomas Estcourt to be Captain. Charles Westley Cox, Lieut. Thomas Grimston Estcourt, Cornet.

7. Swindon.—Ambrose Goddard to be Captain. William Bathurst Pye, Lieut. William Harding, Cornet.

8. Everley District.—Francis Dugdale Astley to be Captain. John Methuen Poore, Lieut. William Hart Dyke, Cornet.

9. Hindon District. — Thomas Grove to be Captain. John Hungerford Penruddocke, Lieut. Wm. Wyndham, Cornet.

The work of completing the various troops was steadily persevered in, and on September 29th, the committee reported that £12,976 had been subscribed, and that Devizes, Warminster, Chippenham, Malmesbury, Everley, and Hindon troops were nearly completed.

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Owing to the absence of Lord Bruce, who was at this time travelling on the continent, some delay occurred in the formation of the Marlborough troop. Lord Bruce, as soon as he heard of the proposal to raise troops of yeomanry in Wiltshire, wrote to intimate his intention of raising one on the Savernake estate, to be called the Marlborough troop. The final formation was unavoidably postponed until his return in 1795, when Mr. Goddard was appointed Cornet, and Capt. Bruce, Lieutenant. The troop numbering 50 Non-Commissioned Officers and troopers.

The Salisbury District does not appear to have been seized with as much military ardour as the rest of the county, for on the 8th September Capt. Wyndham issued the following advertisement:—

Gentlemen, yeomen, and tradesmen, inhabitants of this district, are earnestly invited to enrol themselves in the Salisbury troop of Volunteer Cavalry, for the purpose of securing the present peace and tranquility of the county. The Captain promises three hours of drill weekly only, and that the convenience of the members shall be studied.

However, on Monday, November 10th, they seem to have been sufficiently completed to hold their first parade, and as a contemporary critic remarks in the *Salisbury Journal*, "They presented a noble and martial appearance."

The dress of the men consisted of a blue coatee, white leather breeches, and long black gaiters. and a black leather helmet with a black plume over the ridge, and a small red feather plume at the side. They were armed with a sword and pistol. What provision was made for teaching them drill does not appear. No adjutant was appointed until the troops were formed into a regiment in 1797, neither was there any appointment of permanent sergeants as at present. The officers seem to have had to learn their drill from books, and to have imparted it to the men under them as they best could.

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During 1795 the several troops were exercised separately once a week. On the 24th March the yeomanry were exempted from the hair powder tax. On the 1st June the Warminster troop attended divine service. On the 17th August the first call was made on the services of the Wiltshire yeomanry; for a bread riot being anticipated at Devizes, the Devizes, Warminster, Melksham, Everley, and Hindon troops were requested by the magistrates to march there. They did so, and were drawn up in the Market-place all day. No riot took place, and in the evening they returned home.

Nothing of consequence occurred in 1796, except that on August 8th the King and Queen passed through Salisbury on their way to Weymouth, and the Salisbury troop having been drawn up in the Market-place, the King inspected them and expressed himself much pleased with their handsome and military appearance. On the 21st November the Marlborough troop had a field day under their Captain, Lord Bruce. On the 17th November, William Pettit, gentleman, was gazetted to the Sarum troop. This gentleman was afterwards appointed Adjutant.

Early in 1797 negotiations for peace with France were attempted, but soon fell through, and the French sailed for th Irish coast with the intention of landing a force in Bantry Bay. This attempt failed, principally owing to the unfavourable and stormy weather, but considerable apprehension was excited in England, and the Provisional Cavalry Act* was finally amended and passed. This Act directed that the magistrates of each county should divide the inhabitants of their counties into several classes, according to the numbers of horses each owned. That generally one man and one horse should be enrolled for every ten men and ten

* It had passed through both Houses the year before, but had not been put in force.

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horses, and that these should be balloted for if necessary. A penalty of £20 or twelve months' imprisonment could be inflicted for absence from musters. The Yeomanry Cavalry were exempt from the operations of this Act. This Act was strictly enforced so far as the balloting went, but though a certain number of swords and pistols were served out, the men composing this force were never called out for drill, though they had from time to time to appear at places named by the magistrates. The prospect of being exempted from the operation of the Act induced many farmers to join the Yeomanry.

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CHAPTER II.

The Formation of the Regiment.

Up to this time the several troops had been perfectly independent of each other, and were in fact little more than separate troops of volunteer cavalry; but early in 1797 Lord Bruce conceived the idea of forming the ten troops* then existing in the county into a regiment, and he accordingly entered into communication with the Captains of the other troops, with the view of carrying out this project. His proposal met with general approbation, and he was requested to take command. The consent of the Government was obtained, and on the 15th April the ten troops were formally created a regiment, called the Regiment of Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and Lord Bruce was gazetted Colonel Commandant, Capt. James Sutton, Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain John Audry, Major.

None of these officers, however, gave up command of their troops, but continued to perform the duties of both ranks.

On the 24th June the Sarum, Warminster, Hindon, and Melksham troops paraded by squadrons for the first time at Yarnborough Castle, under the command of Colonel Lord Bruce. They were then inspected by General Shirreff, and

* Three or four independent volunteer troops were afterwards formed. There were troops at Corsham, Ramsbury, Potterne, Westbury, and Dinton, at different times, and a troop at Pewsey, which was afterwards incorporated, as will be seen, with the Yeomanry as the Everley troop, after the original troop of that name had been disbanded. These troops averaged about 60 of all ranks. The Corsham troop was disbanded in 1836. The Potterne in 1837, and the Ramsbury, which was the last to survive, in 1838.

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put through a variety of evolutions in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Lunch was provided by Lord Bruce for the Yeomanry and the spectators, and the whole field day was a great success, General Shirreff making a very favourable report upon the yeomen. About this time it was proposed to change the uniform from blue to green, in accordance with a general arrangement for cavalry. All regular regiments were to be clothed in scarlet, fencibles in blue, and yeomanry and provisional cavalry in green, but this plan does not seem to have been carried out.

The beginning of 1798 found the French busy with preparations on an extensive scale for an invasion of England. The most exaggerated estimates of these projects were entertained in this country. Rumours of several large armies being stationed at various points of the coast, of enormous rafts, each capable of transporting several thousand men, and of large supplies of Greek fire to burn the opposing ships being in readiness, were eagerly credited, and the country was roused to defensive preparations of corresponding magnitude. The Provisional Cavalry Act was put in force; companies of volunteers—or, as they were then called, "armed associations"—were formed throughout the country, and the Government contemplated arming every able-bodied man throughout Great Britain. Nor was money wanting to support the expenses of these measures. Not only was a very heavy taxation cheerfully submitted to, but voluntary subscriptions were everywhere raised, and the proceeds handed over to the Government. Lists were opened at the Royal Exchange, in London, on February 10th, and in one day a sum of £480,000 was subscribed and paid in cash. Even the army shared in the prevailing enthusiasm, and, ill-paid as it then was, contributed no small sum to the national necessities. The 2nd Dragoon Guards, quartered in Salisbury, subscribed £480, the officers giving eight days' pay,

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warrant officers £2 2s., sergeants £1 1s., corporals 15s. 6d., and privates 10s. 6d. Many towns sent in large sums. In Bath £14,000 was subscribed in one day, and the Government confidently reckoned on a sum of three millions from these subscriptions. Nor was Wiltshire backward in contributing its share both in men and money to the defence of the country. Volunteer companies were generally formed throughout the county, two being raised in Salisbury. In the parish of Tilshead, every man between the ages of 16 and 60 joined one or other of the defensive associations. The Wiltshire Yeomanry received a considerable accession of strength, and the several troops subscribed liberally to the National Funds—the Everley troop and Warminster troop heading the list, the former with 124 guineas, the latter with 100 guineas. A circular was sent round, asking the troops to extend their liability to service hitherto limited to their own county, to the district commanded by General Pitt, comprising Wiltshire, Dorset, and Hampshire. The Everley troop, for some unknown reason, declined to agree to this, but all the other troops did.

An opportunity occurred on the 22nd February of testing some of the arrangements for the defence of the coast, for a strange fleet having been sighted near Christchurch, a rumour quickly spread that it was the long expected French invasion, and the whole of the troops, yeomanry and volunteers, in that part of the country, turned out and marched to the coast to meet the enemy. It was, however, soon found to be a part of the East India merchant fleet homeward bound, and the alarm having subsided, the troops returned home much disappointed. The utmost readiness to turn out was shown by all the volunteer bodies on this occasion: one unfortunate person at Weymouth being the only one not incapacitated from sickness, or absence, who did not put in an appearance. After the troops had been dismissed, his indignant fellow-

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townsmen dragged him out of his house, and a long double line having been formed in the street, he was led down it with a halter round his neck, amidst the jeers of the spectators, after which his uniform was stripped off, and he was chased out of the town, affording a salutary example to other shirkers.

Lord Bruce had for some time been desirous of seeing the whole of his newly formed regiment paraded together, and as it was customary at that time for all cavalry regiments to carry standards, one for each squadron, he determined to present the regiment with them, and to make the presentation the occasion of assembling all the troops for three days' duty. The regiment accordingly assembled at Devizes, on Tuesday, 12th June, 1798, and the next day marched to Beckhampton Down, where the ceremony of presenting the colours was to take place. The regiment was drawn up in five squadrons, with their backs to the Devizes road, occupying one side of a square of about half a mile. Facing them was a large marquee, and in front a low platform, on which were deposited the colours. These were to be presented by Lady Bruce, and had been prepared by her own hands. The colours were of crimson silk fringed with gold, and had the insignia of the regiment painted in the centre, and the number of the squadron to which each was to belong. The squadrons were formed as follows:— 1st Squadron, Marlborough and Swindon; 2nd, Devizes and Everley; 3rd, Melksham and Warminster; 4th, Malmesbury and Chippenham; 5th, Hindon and Salisbury. The two sides of the square were lined with an immense concourse of spectators both on foot and in carriages. The ground was kept by a detachment of the Devizes Volunteers, and the day being beautifully fine, the whole ceremony went off most satisfactorily. At one o'clock Lady Bruce, who was dressed in the uniform of the regiment, accompanied by her sisters, the Hon. Misses Hill, and the Earls of Ailesbury and Digby,

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and escorted by a detachment of the regiment, arrived on the ground in a carriage drawn by four horses. Her Ladyship having driven past the regiment and round the enclosure, alighted at the marquee, and advanced with her attendants to the platform, where she was met by the Chaplain, the Rev. M. Francis, of Marlborough, who was to perform the religious duties in connection with the ceremony. The colonel's trumpeter having sounded the standard call, the five senior cornets, Harding, Grubbe, Barton, Astley, and Newman, with their respective right and left-hand files, advanced to the platform and halted. The Colonel then gave the word "Draw swords, eyes front," to the regiment, and ordered the trumpets to blow the salute; the officers saluted and recovered swords. The Chaplain then advanced to the front of the platform and delivered, very impressively and affectingly, the following address and prayer, which he had himself prepared for the occasion.

"Men, brethren, and fellow Christians,—Whatever may be the extent of human skill, whatever the exertions of human bravery, still you know from Whom cometh ultimately our help, even from God, who hath made heaven and earth. From Him have we received all we have, and all that is good, to Him is owing the success of our wishes and best endeavours, to Him should be directed the beginning and end of all our undertakings. Give me leave, then, on this solemn occasion, to request you, as many as are here present, to accompany me to the Throne of the heavenly Grace, saying the prayer which our Redeemer Himself has taught us."

Then followed the Lord's Prayer, the prayer for the King, and the following prayer:—

"O most holy Lord God Almighty, who was and is and is to come, unchangeable, eternal, I bow down before Thee, most humbly beseeching Thee to hear the voice of Thy

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minister in behalf of these Thy servants here arrayed. They do not associate themselves together trusting in their own skill, might, or righteousness, but in the greatness of Thy power, of Thy truth and mercy. Vouchsafe, therefore, gracious Lord, to accept them for Thy chosen band, and overshadow them with Thy especial providence. If at any time the laws of honesty, justice, and good order, shall be violated by secret conspiracy and sedition, and these Thy servants shall be called under these their banners to defend the right, then behold Thou them from Heaven, Thy dwelling-place, and likewise bless. If again at any time the spirit of rebellion start into arms, and these Thy servants march under their standards to subdue it, then behold Thou from Heaven, and whilst Thou regardest, protect and prosper. If likewise at any time the rage of foreign foes swell beyond the waves of the sea wherewith Thou hast surrounded us, and these Thy servants advance their ensigns to discomfort and overthrow them, then look Thou upon them from Heaven, the throne of Thy glory, and give them victory in battle. In all the goings-out, in all the comings-in of this Thine army, in every place, on every occasion whenever these their banners unfurl in defence of their Sovereign, their religion and laws, oh let the angel of Thy Presence lead them, and let Thy Holy Spirit inspire their souls with undaunted courage, and with inflexible fidelity to their King and country, and this we beg in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord."

Then came a prayer for proper affections, and the following Consecration prayer:—

"O God Almighty, who alone can order the designs and issues of all human endeavour, bless, we beseech Thee, the motives and efforts of those who may be assembled under these their banners; make these ensigns to be the memorials of the high cause whereunto they are called, and grant that

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whenever they be lifted up they may bring to remembrance that union and order, temperance and valour, truth and justice, religion and piety, are the graces which adorn every faithful soldier devoted to Thee and to Thy blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord."

Then followed the Blessing.

The five cornets then returned swords, and received their respective standards from Lady Bruce, who addressed them as follows :—

"Gentlemen,—Impressed with the deepest sense of the justice of our cause, it is with the highest pleasure that I present to you these standards, in full confidence that they will inspire you with increasing energy in the exertion of that zeal and loyalty which this county has so often manifested. It would be presumptuous in me, gentlemen, to exhort you to the performance of those duties in which you have so nobly engaged, or to attempt to point out to you the important situation in which you stand as defenders of your King, country, religion, and everything that is dear and valuable to a brave and free people. Trusting, therefore, in the protection of the Almighty in a contest in which not only our independence, but our very existence as a nation is at stake, it is my most fervent and hearty wish that these banners may be entitled to the grateful thanks of all true friends to our most mild and matchless constitution, and to those principles of humanity, justice, and moral rectitude which our holy religion enjoins."

Major Audry, in the name of the regiment answered :—

"I cannot but feel very unequal to any florid expression of gratitude for these splendid and signal marks of your ladyship's favour this day conferred upon the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, a day that must be rendered memorable by the great honour you have done them. I think I may venture to assure your Ladyship in the name of the whole,

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that they have good and loyal hearts, and will always prove true to their colours and their Colonel, adding to his zeal their united efforts in defence of their King and county."

The standards then moved off to their respective squadrons. The line advanced in review order up to the platform, halted and gave a Royal salute, the trumpets sounding and the standards being lowered, and Lord Bruce called for three cheers for His Majesty the King, which were given by the regiment with much fervour. The regiment then marched past Lady Bruce in column of troops, and by single file, and having re-formed the line, dismounted and partook of lunch that her Ladyship had provided for them on the ground. The regiment returned to Devizes in the afternoon, and the next day the several troops dispersed to their respective homes. The Marlborough troops escorted the standards and Colonel Lord Bruce to Savernake. The standards were kept at Savernake when not in use, as long as Lord Bruce retained the command of the regiment. They were removed to Longleat in 1811, when Lord Bath became Colonel. When the headquarters were transferred to Salisbury, they were deposited in the regimental stores there, until, the use of them having been for some years discontinued, they were finally removed by Colonel the Marquis of Bath in 1881 and placed in the great hall of Longleat House. The following is the parade state of the regiment on the morning of the presentation ceremony.

Devizes Troop.—Major Sutton, Lieut. W. Long, Cornet Hunt Grubbe, 60 non-commissoned officers and men.

Marlborough.—Colonel Lord Bruce, Cornet Goddard, 49 non-commissioned officers and men.

Melksham.—Major Audry, Lieut. T. Long, Cornet Newman, 63 non-commissioned officers and men.

Warminster.—Captain R. Long, Lieut. Lord George

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Thynne, Cornet Barton, 71 non-commissioned officers and men.

Hindon.—Captain Grove, Lieut. Penruddocke, Cornet the Hon. B. Arundell, 75 non-commissioned officers and men.

Chippenham.—Captain Bayntun, Lieut. Norris, Cornet Gaby, 65 non-commissioned officers and men.

Malmesbury.—Captain T. Estcourt, Cornet T. G. Estcourt, 52 non-commissioned officers and men.

Salisbury.—Captain Wyndham, Lieut. Pettit, Cornet Weekes, 67 non-commissioned officers and men.

Everley.—Captain F. D. Astley, Lieut. Dyke, Cornet Astley, 48 non-commissioned officers and men.

Swindon.—Captain A. Goddard, Lieut. Bathurst-Pye, Cornet Harding, 45 non-commissioned officers and men.

Total.—28 officers, 564 non-commissioned officers and men.

A medal was struck to commemorate the formation of the regiment, a representation of which is given on the title page. It is of copper, and about the size of the present halfpenny. One was found in the foundations of an old house at Whaddon, near Trowbridge, in 1882, and presented to Mr. Long, of Rood Ashton, who lent it to the author. So far as he knows it is the only one now in existence.

On the 27th June, Lieut. Pettit, of the Salisbury troop, was gazetted Adjutant, and his commission was signed by the King, which was fortunate for him, as adjutants' commissions were usually signed by the Commander-in-Chief, and the Government, with customary meanness, on the preliminaries of peace being agreed to in 1801, and the services of the Yeomanry seemingly being no longer required, refused to pay the adjutants' allowances on the ground that their commissions were not signed by His Majesty.

The muster rolls given in the Appendix show the original members of the regiment, and are taken from a small

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pamphlet now in the possession of Sir Henry Meux, which was compiled by Mr. Pettit on his appointment to the Adjutancy. The roll of the Swindon troop is unfortunately missing, having apparently been on the last leaf, which is torn off. The names of the members of this troop that are shewn, which are the earliest that are known, have been collected from other sources. Mr. Pettit himself does not appear ever to have been in the army, though this point is a little uncertain. More attention began now to be paid to the drill of the regiment, and the authorities sanctioned the temporary attachment of sergeants from the regular Cavalry regiments quartered in the neighbourhood for the purpose of instruction.

The regiment was no sooner formed, however, than an untoward accident occurred that seems very nearly to have resulted in the resignation of the whole of the members.

On Saturday, the 1st September, 1798, the King and Royal Family were to go from Windsor to Weymouth, halting at Salisbury on the way to lunch with the Bishop. It was decided that the regiment should meet at Salisbury and parade there on that day as a mark of respect to His Majesty. The troops therefore, with the exception of the Hindon troop, which was to join the others on the ground, marched into Salisbury on the 31st of August, and were billeted in the town. At 11-30 a.m., the King and Royal family arrived at the palace, where they were received by the three companies of the Salisbury volunteers, who presented a very smart appearance in their new uniform.

The yeomanry cavalry were drawn up on Harnham-hill, which was then open down, near the road to Weymouth, and it was expected that the King would stop and inspect them. Owing, however, to some mistake, the Royal carriages drove rapidly past without taking the least notice of the regiment. Lord Bruce was very much hurt at this extraordinary pro-

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ceeding, and applied to the Duke of York for an explanation. Having received an answer from Colonel Brownrigg, secretary to His Royal Highness, on the 2nd of October, he issued this circular to the several captains of troops, with Colonel Brownrigg's answer as appended.

Savernake, 2nd October, 1798.—I take the earliest opportunity of writing to you the extract of a letter I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of York, in consequence of the representations I made to him on my return from Salisbury, as to the disappointment occasioned to the regiment of Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry on Harnham-hill on the 1st of September. I hope it will not be long before I shall be enabled to communicate to the regiment a satisfactory explanation of this affair, which appears evidently to have arisen from a mistake. In the meantime, I flatter myself H.R.H.'s declaration will convince the gentlemen they were not called out by me without sufficient authority.

Colonel Brownrigg's letter states:—

H.R.H. was pleased to express his regret at the circumstance, which evidently must have arisen from a mistake not then to be accounted for, as H.R.H. had advised the King that the regiment would be drawn up to receive his Majesty on his passing through Salisbury. The Duke of York is now on his way to Weymouth, and I am authorised to assure your lordship that H.R.H. on his arrival will enquire into the reasons that prevented his Majesty from the satisfaction he would have had in seeing so very respectable a corps as was assembled on the occasion before mentioned.

On the 26th October, Lord Bruce sent the following letter to Adjutant Petitt:—

You may inform each of the Captains from me that it appears evident, upon further inquiry, that the reason of his Majesty taking no notice of the Wilts Yeomanry, as he passed through Salisbury, proceeded from his attendants not letting the King know the spot the regiment was drawn up on to receive him. You will likewise assure the Captains that his Majesty has been pleased to express his concern, through the Duke of York, at the event, and that he considered the

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troops having assembled at Salisbury as a striking proof of their attachment to his person. Each Captain will be good enough to communicate the above to his troop.

This tardy and rather unsatisfactory explanation fortunately was considered sufficient to soothe the very natural indignation of the regiment at what was thought to be an intentional slight on the part of the King.

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CHAPTER III.

The Dispute with Mr. Hunt.

In 1799, the regiment was inspected by Colonel Lord Bruce by squadrons during the month of May. In this year the trumpeters received new instruments, and were regularly instructed in their use by Trumpet-Major Mann, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was paid £10 10s. for his trouble. On the 7th October, the Salisbury troop attended a parade of the Salisbury Volunteers, on the occasion of their receiving new colours. The religious part of the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Douglas, the son of the Bishop, who preached a very warlike sermon at the conclusion of the proceedings, taking as his text, St. Luke xxii. 36. "He that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one."

In December this year, the celebrated quarrel between Lord Bruce and Mr. Hunt occurred, a dispute which had the unfortunate result of changing a loyal and worthy person into one of the most mischievous demagogues of the times. This Mr. Henry Hunt was of an old and respected Wiltshire yeoman family, and resided at Chisenbury, near Enford. He joined the Everly troop when the regiment was raised, but when that troop declined, in 1798, to consent to serve out of the county, he, disapproving of their want of spirit, obtained a transfer to the Marlborough troop. Though Lord Bruce, according to Mr. Hunt's own statement, at first expressed much satisfaction at his spirited and proper conduct at leaving the Everly troop, difficulties soon began to arise between them. The distance (fourteen miles) between Chisenbury and Savernake no doubt prevented Mr. Hunt from attending the troop drills as regularly as was desirable, and when he did

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so, his remarkable fondness for talking was a constant source of annoyance to Lord Bruce. He appears already to have developed the extraordinary loquacity that afterwards gained him the name of "Orator Hunt," and on every occasion of his attendance at drill, he treated the troop to an animated oration on loyalty, military discipline, and other kindred subjects, besides entering into constant arguments with the sergeants on points connected with drill.

Lord Bruce seems for some time to have been looking out for a convenient opportunity of getting rid of so troublesome a trooper; and, accordingly, having been informed by one Hillier, who was then acting as drill sergeant to the troop, that he had warned Mr. Hunt at Devizes to attend a drill on the 19th November, and that the latter had replied to him, "I don't care, I shan't attend," he wrote the following letter, dated Savernake Lodge, 19th Nov., 1793:—

Mr. Hunt, understanding from Sergeant Hillier that it is not your intention to attend the field days of the Marlborough troop any longer, I think it right to acquaint you that I do not consider you any longer a member of it, and that in consequence you are requested to return your uniforms, arms, and accoutrements, as soon as possible, to Mr. Taylor, of Marlborough.

Mr. Hunt replied on the 22nd to the effect that he never said anything about not attending the field days for the future, but only that he could not attend the one on the 19th.

Lord Bruce replied on the 26th that he found from further enquiry, that the words he made use of to Sergeant Hillier were, when informed when the troop was to meet, "I don't care, I shan't attend," apparently admitting that nothing was said on the subject of future attendances; but he proceeded further to say, that he thought it better that his services should be dispensed with on account of the distance at which he lived.

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To this Mr. Hunt made no reply, but on the 3rd December, being the next day appointed for a troop drill, he attended the parade at Savernake Lodge. The roll was called by Sergeant Hillier, and Hunt, finding that his name was not called, asked him if his name was not on the roll. Hillier said yes, but that it was omitted by Lord Bruce's orders. Lord Bruce, who was present, confirmed this statement, and on Hunt demanding the reason, asked him if he had not received a second letter from him, and Hunt having replied that he had, he said he ought to read it out to the troop. Hunt then asked him twice over whether he considered him still in the troop, and Lord Bruce having twice replied, "Certainly not," said "Then you are no longer my Colonel, nor I your subject, and I shall expect satisfaction. If you are a gentleman, as you ought to be, you will let me have some." Lord Bruce made no reply, but marched the troop off, and Hunt said to one Hancock, a friend of his, who was in the ranks, as he passed him, "I'll be damned if I don't fight him."

Lord Bruce had some little difficulty in deciding on what steps to take in consequence of this proceeding, for, though he was unwilling to seem to avoid giving Mr. Hunt any proper satisfaction that might be due to him, by insisting on the difference of their position, he did not wish to countenance in any way a proceeding that must necessarily be so subversive of discipline, as to accept a challenge from a subordinate in consequence of doing what he conceived to be his duty, particularly as similar troubles had occurred in other corps. He therefore consulted with the other Officers of the regiment, and on their advice, commenced criminal proceedings against Mr. Hunt. These took the form of an application for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed for a challenge, which came before the Court of King's Bench on the 28th January, 1799. Both sides filed affidavits, but

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there was no material dispute as to the facts. Mr. Hunt based his defence on the ground that the rules under which he enlisted made no provision for the summary dismissal of any yeoman by his superior officer; denied that he had been repeatedly absent as alleged; and attributed his dismissal by Lord Bruce to the fact that he had been found trespassing, when coursing, on land of Lord Ailesbury's; that he was willing to apologise to Lord Bruce; and that his challenge was given in a moment of justifiable excitement. The case was adjourned several times with a view of a satisfactory apology being made, but the defendant, though ready enough to admit that he had offended against the law, would make no apology worthy of the name to Lord Bruce, but on the contrary, persisted in attributing to him the most unworthy motives. He was also imprudent enough to bring an affidavit from one John Gulliver, a private in the troop, in which the latter deposed that Hunt had attended the field days as regularly as any of the other members; but in answer to this, another was sworn by Mr. Taylor, the quarter-master, deposing that Gulliver himself had been absent on six of the ten field days referred to. Finally on May 5th, Mr. Hunt was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Grosse as follows :—

Henry Hunt, you stand here to receive the sentence of this Court upon a judgment suffered by default on an information filed against you confessing that you most improperly spoke words importing a challenge to the prosecutor for the purpose of provoking him to fight a duel.

The noble lord had been your Colonel and superior officer. To him every respect was due. Your mode of address was most remarkable; the time of making it, and the persons before whom it was made, are great aggravations of the offence intended to be committed by the words you spoke. The address was, "As you are no longer my Colonel, nor I your subject, you ought to give me satisfaction; and if you are a gentleman, as you ought to be, I shall expect some." The intention of this address no man who has read, or who has heard of it, can possibly

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doubt. If it were doubtful you have confessed it. Fortunately for the peace of the country, the prosecutor being truly a gentleman, and knowing his duty as such, to himself and the public, did that which a gentleman of true honour, fortitude and courage was bound to do; he treated this address as became a gentleman of high rank and station in society; he appealed to the laws of his country to punish the man who dared to commit such an offence; you are that man; and we find you transgressing the law. We find you neither care for the law, or what was due to your superior officer.

The Court have listened with great anxiety and attention to the circumstances offered by you in mitigation of your punishment. In part, as for that of mitigation, there are urged against the prosecutor the foulest motives that could possibly induce the conduct of a man, though these motives are absolutely denied on the noble prosecutor's oath. There are against you complaints of discipline; of trespass for the purpose of shooting; but all this we have nothing to do with. We affect not to meddle with military discipline, nor do we sit here to punish a trespass; we only listen to facts as part of a general history, to consider how far any of such facts may be circumstances of mitigation of your punishment.

The Court have considered maturely of your sentence; they lament to find this grievance increases, and that it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of enforcing order, discipline, and protecting the peace of the public, and preventing these evil practices in future, to treat this as a serious offence against the law, and therefore this Court doth order and adjudge that, for what you have done, you do pay to the King a fine of £100, and be imprisoned in the prison of the King's Bench for six weeks; and that, at the expiration of that imprisonment, you do give security for your good behaviour for three years, yourself in £1,000, and two sureties in £500 each, and that you be further imprisoned until such fine be paid and security given.

Mr. Hunt duly suffered the imprisonment and paid the fine, and considered himself a victim to great injustice ever afterwards. Indeed, he seems to have been treated in a rather peremptory manner by Lord Bruce in the first instance, though there is no doubt his conduct while in the troop had been very difficult to bear with, though he did not himself

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conceive that it was so. The judges declined entirely to give any opinion as to whether a yeoman could be peremptorily dismissed by his commanding officer, on the ground that the question was not before the Court. They were no doubt induced to use such strong language, and to inflict what was in those days a severe punishment for the offence of a challenge, by the consideration that several cases had recently occurred both in the regular and auxiliary forces, of officers challenging their superiors on account of disputes arising from questions of duty. Mr. Hunt returned home in a very discontented frame of mind, considering that he had been treated with the grossest injustice. The following winter he got into difficulties with his neighbours, by prosecuting several farmers for trespassing on his land when hunting, and eventually, having quarrelled with every one about his place, he disposed of his Wiltshire property, and removed into Somerset, where he set up a manufactory of Patent Blacking. He bore a prominent part in the agitation that finally resulted in the Reform Bill of 1832, and acquired under the name "Orator Hunt" great notoriety for the violence of his sentiments and the copiousness of his speaking. He contested, unsuccessfully, Bristol in 1812, Westminster, 1818, Somerset, 1826, Preston in 1830, but was at last returned for the latter borough, in opposition to the Honourable E. G. Stanley, which caused great consternation among the whigs, as the representation of Preston was considered to be entirely in the hands of that family. After the Machine Riots in 1830, as will be seen, he did not forget his old grievance against the Wiltshire Yeomanry, though nothing came of his attempt to vilify them. He lost his seat for Preston in the first-reformed Parliament, being defeated by Mr. Fleetwood, a tory, and the Honourable H. T. Stanley, whig, after which he retired from public life, and died 15th February, 1835, aged 61.

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CHAPTER IV.

The Peace of Amiens.

In January, 1800, negotiations for peace were commenced by Bonaparte, but his proposals being considered unsatisfactory were coolly received by the King, and the war was continued with unrelaxing vigour. The indifferent harvest of the preceding year had caused the scarcity of wheat in England to be even more severely felt than usual, and various extraordinary bills were passed to mitigate the inconvenience. In March, an Act known as "The Stale Bread Act" was passed, which forbade bakers selling bread until it had been baked 24 hours under a penalty of £5 per loaf; and another, called a "Bill for the Regulation of Mills," laid down a schedule for the dressing of flour into various scales of fineness, according to the weight of the grain. Private associations were also formed all over the country, the members of which bound themselves not to use more than certain limited quantities of wheat flour. Receipts for the making of bread with barley and rye flour were printed and distributed among the labouring population, and the growing of potatoes was encouraged by the Government by the payment of a small bounty for each acre planted with them. Nothwithstanding these measures, the scarcity pressed very severely on the poorer classes, and a disposition to riot became manifest in several counties. The difficulties in the way of transporting the wheat from one locality to another caused considerable difference in prices to exist in the markets. Even in two places so near each other as Warminster and Devizes, there appears to have often been at this time a difference in price of as much as 10s. per quarter

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for the same quality of wheat during the same week, and in many towns the labouring population having taken up the notion that by preventing the wheat going out of the districts in which it was grown they could keep down the prices, assembled in tumultuous mobs at the markets, and endeavoured, frequently with success, to intimidate buyers from other towns. On the 9th March, Lord Bruce sent the following letter to the several captains of the regiment:—

It is my duty to lay before you the contents of a letter which the Lord-Lieutenant has received from the Duke of Portland, and which he desires may be communicated to the several captains of the Wilts Yeomanry immediately. His Grace states that there is reason to believe that in consequence of the present high price of grain a disposition has manifested itself to prevent the free circulation of it from one part of the country to the other, and various other means to destroy the public peace, the effects of which proceedings must materially affect the state of the markets and necessarily increase the difficulty of their being regularly supplied; that his Grace has therefore received the King's commands to desire the Lord-Lieutenant to communicate on this subject with the commanding officers of the several volunteer corps in the county of Wilts, in order to holding themselves in readiness to assist the civil magistrates in the preservation of the public tranquility, whenever they may be called upon for that purpose, especially whenever the commanding officers shall themselves observe or be apprised of any riotous or violent proceedings likely to take place. His Grace further adds that the zeal which has been manifested by the several volunteer corps for the public service leaves no room to doubt of their readiness to come forward for the support of the civil authority in case their assistance should be at any time required.

You will have the goodness to pay immediate attention to the above instructions, and make every preparation for your troop being in readiness to assemble on the shortest notice.

This letter is remarkable on two grounds. First, that it leaves the commanding officers at liberty to act on their own authority to put down riots; and, secondly, it shows clearly that the volunteers, as well as the yeomanry, were then liable

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to be called on for the preservation of order. The present volunteer corps have no connection whatever with those existing at the beginning of the century, as they were all disbanded at the peace in 1816, and the new Act under which those now serving were raised does not make any provision for their assisting the civil power; but the yeomanry cavalry, having never been disbanded, are still serving under the original Acts, and are consequently still liable to be called on to perform that duty.

The early part of the year passed without any disturbance in Wiltshire. The regiment was inspected by squadrons by Lord Bruce during the month of April. At the inspection of the Melksham and Warminster troops at Bratton, two troops of the North Somerset Yeomanry arrived unexpectedly, and offered to keep the ground during the inspection. This offer being gratefully accepted, they did so, and the troops parted at its termination with many mutual testimonies of regard and esteem.

On the 15th May occurred Hatfield's attempt to assasinate the King, an event that excited the liveliest feelings of indignation throughout the kingdom. On the evening of that day His Majesty, with the Queen and several members of the Royal Family, attended a performance at Drury-lane Theatre. He had entered the box, and was in the act of bowing to the audience, who had risen to receive him, when a man sitting in the second row from the orchestra jumped up on to the seat, drew a large pistol from under his coat, levelled it full at the Royal box and fired. A gentleman named Holford, who was sitting next him, with great presence of mind, fortunately struck up his arm as he fired, and the ball struck the ceiling of the box. The man was at once seized by the audience and removed by the police. The King showed much courage and coolness, though one of the princesses fainted and had to be led out, and he remained

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during the rest of the performance. The would-be assassin turned out to be a discharged soldier of the 15th Light Dragoons, and on examination showed evident signs of insanity; but this did not make the King's danger less real, and meetings were held generally throughout the country, and addresses of congratulation sent up to His Majesty. The officers of the Wiltshire Yeomanry held a meeting at Devizes on the 28th, and unanimously resolved that the corps should present an address of congratulation to "the King at his happy escape from assassination." Lord Bruce presented the address at the levée the next Friday, when it was most graciously received.

Though nothing had up to this happened in Wiltshire to justify the apprehensions expressed in the Duke of Portland's letter, events in the neighbouring counties shewed that it was by no means uncalled for. Very serious rioting took place in the autumn in several large towns. Worcester, Nottingham, Birmingham, and Mansfield were especially remarkable for disorder, and on the 15th September a riot took place in Mark Lane, London, which was suppressed with much difficulty and some bloodshed by the Guards and Household Cavalry, but not before many of the shops and offices of the corn merchants had been wrecked. Though many seditious meetings and disorderly assemblies took place in Wiltshire during the autumn, and though nearly all the troops were from time to time called out to assist the civil power, yet the tact and firmness displayed by the civil magistrates and the yeomanry themselves, fortunately in every case succeeded in inducing the disaffected to disperse without any collision. Much public spirit was displayed too by the farmers throughout the country. At Nottingham all the farmers attending the market agreed to bring in and sell wheat at 80s. per quarter, a reduction of 60s. on the market price. The Leicester farmers reduced their price to 100s. Mr. Sharp, of

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Romsey, and Mr. Aaron Abbott, of Wimborne, on severel occasions sold wheat that they had bought in the market to the distressed labourers in South Wilts and the neighbourhood at half price, and £3,000 was subscribed in Salisbury and disbursed during the winter in a similar manner.

At the Salisbury races this year a cup, value £50, was given to be run for by the yeomanry. Won by Mr. Edwards, Marlborough troop, with his bay mare Fanny.

In 1801 the regiment was inspected by squadrons by Lord Bruce. On Monday, 6th July, Mr. James Sutton, of New Park, Devizes, died. He had been the first of the officers to tender his services when the regiment was raised, and his was the first death that took place among them. Events of great importance followed each other in rapid succession on the Continent during the first half of this year. The battle of Copenhagen, and the success of the army in Egypt under Abercrombie and Hutchinson, were regarded as crowning victories for the English arms. The assassination of the Emperor Paul immediately detached Russia from the hostile confederation formed by the French in the north, while the French successes in the Netherlands, and in Italy, inclined the First Consul to take advantage of the growing feeling in favour of peace in both countries to effect an honourable cessation of hostilities, and obtain a treaty of peace that would confirm to France the possession of the greater part of her conquests. Preliminaries of peace were signed on October 1st. The English Government were, however, unwilling to reduce the various forces that had been formed for the internal defence of the country before peace was assured, and the following circular letter was addressed by Lord Hobart, to the Lords-Lieutenants of the Counties, dated Downing Street, 10th October, 1801 :—

I have received the King's commands to signify to your lordship that in consequence of the happy event of the ratification of the

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preliminaries of peace between His Majesty and the French Government, it is become unnecessary to proceed further, under the present circumstances, in the execution of the measures pointed out in my circular letter of the 15th June and 12th September, and in His Majesty's warrant and orders of council to you with the letter. As, however, it is of importance that any information which may have been collected, or arrangements determined on, in consequence of the instructions conveyed in papers above referred to, should be communicated for His Majesty's information, I am to desire you will transmit them to me for the purpose. His Majesty has directed me to add that it is impossible for him not, on this occasion, to repeat in the strongest terms the deep and lasting sense which he entertains of that steady attachment to our established constitution, and that loyalty, spirit, and perseverance which have been manifested by the several corps of yeomanry and volunteers in every part of the kingdom. It is therefore His Majesty's pleasure that your lordship should forthwith communicate this letter to the commanding officers of each corps of yeomanry and volunteers within the county of Wilts, and to return them thanks, in His Majesty's name, for a conduct that has contributed so essentially towards maintaining the public security and enabling His Majesty to bring the contest in which he has been engaged to an honourable and advantageous conclusion. His Majesty has at the same time commanded me to state that there is every reason to hope that a continuation of the same disposition which has produced the signature and ratification of the preliminaries of peace will speedily lead to definitive treaty, but until that period arrives it is necessary that their should be no relaxation in the preparations that have been made for the general defence. I have therefore to express His Majesty's firm reliance that the several corps of yeomanry and volunteers will continue to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, and be regularly trained and exercised as often as their circumstances will respectively admit.

The letters and instructions referred to were issued for the purpose of acquiring and tabulating at the War Office the numbers of horses, cattle, &c., in the various military districts into which the country was then divided, the number of blacksmiths, masons, and others who might be available for use as engineers, pioneers, &c., and of making

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concerted arrangements to drive away and remove all cattle and carriages, and to destroy all roads and bridges that might be useful to the enemy if he succeeded in obtaining a footing in the country, and the appointment of places of rendezvous for the several volunteer corps. The terms of the Acts under which the Yeomanry were then serving necessitated the voluntary renewal of their engagement when peace was established. Lord Bruce, therefore, after receiving the letter above mentioned, ordered musters of the several troops to be held, for the purpose of communicating its contents to the members of the regiment, and of ascertaining whether they were desirous of continuing their service. The regiment unanimously decided to offer to so continue them, and on the 12th November Lord Bruce writes to Lord Hobart as follows :—

1 have the honour to acquaint your lordship that the enclosed resolution was agreed to by the several troops of the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry at the respective musters appointed by me for the purpose of communicating to them your lordship's letter of the 10th October. I shall hope to hear that this offer of our services has obtained His Majesty's gracious approbation.

This resolution was:—The Wiltshire Regiment of gentlemen and yeomanry cavalry, impressed with the liveliest gratitude by their Sovereign's most gracious approbation of their conduct, communicated to them in a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Hobart to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Wilts, beg leave humbly to offer to His Majesty a continuation of their services until such time as His Majesty in his wisdom shall no longer deem it necessary to call on them for their exertions. This resolution was signed by 516 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.

On the 14th November Lord Hobart returned the following answer to Lord Bruce :—

I have taken the earliest opportunity of laying before the King

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your lordship's letter of the 12th, communicating the handsome and public-spirited offer of the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry to continue their services, and I have it in command from His Majesty to express the cordial satisfaction with which he has received so strong a testimony of attachment to his person and Government as that which your lordship has conveyed on the part of the regiment under your command.

The continuance of the services of the yeomanry corps under the present circumstances has already been recommended in my circular letter of the 10th ultimo to the Lord Lieutenants of Counties, and His Majesty's ultimate determination, with respect to the immediate object of your lordship's communication, will be signified as soon as I shall have received the King's command for that purpose. I am directed by His Majesty to say, in the meantime, that his experience of the extensive benefits derived from the invaluable institution of the yeomanry corps has led him to consider its continuance, as far as it can be rendered consistent with the necessary occupations and convenience of those of whom such corps may be composed, as highly important to the public interest, and under that impression His Majesty will at all times reflect on the offer now made by the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry with every sentiment of the warmest approbation.

This letter was ordered to be read on parade, to the several troops, to whom the King's approval seemed to have given much satisfaction.

After the death of Mr. Sutton, Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment, a meeting of the officers was held at Devizes, and it was decided to recommend Mr. Awdry as his successor. On the 6th October, the following gazette appeared:—

War Office, 6th October, 1801. Wiltshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry. Major John Awdry to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Sutton, deceased.

Capt. F. Dugdale Astley to be Major, *vice* Awdry
Lieut. Wm. Long to be Captain, *vice* Astley.
Cornet Wm. Hunt Grubbe, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Long.
Wm. Hughes, gentleman, to be Cornet, *vice* Grubbe.

This year the regiment received new clothing. The

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swords were inspected by Capt. Rogers, R.A., in August, and carbines were promised by the War Office, but seem not to have been sent, probably owing to the prospect of peace. In December, Mr. Norris, Captain of the Chippenham troop, retired, and on the 8th December, Sir Andrew Baynton was gazetted Captain in succession to him.

On the 28th March, 1802, a definitive treaty was signed at Amiens, and peace was proclaimed amidst great rejoicings throughout the country. The reduction of the forces to a peace establishment was at once commenced by the disbanding of the volunteer infantry, and the battalions of local militia. It was, however, decided to retain a certain proportion of the yeomanry and volunteer cavalry. On the 6th of April, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to yeomanry and volunteer cavalry and infantry, by the resolutions as under:—

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*—That the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the several corps of Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, and the Sea Fencibles, which have been formed in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War, for the eminent services they have rendered to their King and Country.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*—That this House doth highly approve of and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the aforesaid corps, and that the same be communicated to them by the Colonels and other commanding officers of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious conduct.

This resolution of each house was ordered to be communicated by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker to the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties and of Ireland for transmission to the persons concerned: which was done by Lord Eldon and Sir Charles Abbott. The Speaker, in doing so, says:—"In transmitting these resolutions I have the greatest satisfaction at the same time in bearing testimony of the gratitude of the

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House for these services, which in time of great peril have effectually maintained the public tranquility."

On the 24th April, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord-Lieutenant of Wilts, writes to Lord Bruce :—

I have the honour to send you the annexed copy of a letter from Lord Hobart, and beg to assure you that it gives me infinite satisfaction to communicate to you and to the members of the corps under your command, the decided approbation which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to express of the conduct and services of the several volunteer corps in the county of Wilts, as well as his firm reliance upon their future services, should circumstances ever render it necessary to call for them. Desirable as it appears to be from the Secretary of State's letter that a proportion, if not the whole of the regiment under your command should remain embodied, I hope you will communicate the letter to the several troops, and take the necessary steps to ascertain what proportion of the corps are willing to continue their services, and that I may be made acquainted with the result of your inquiries for the information of Government, as well as with a view of the future establishment of the regiment; though from the particular zeal and activity which has always marked the character of it, I am led to hope that so great a majority of it will be inclined to continue as to make it unnecessary to reduce the number of troops. I cannot refrain from availing myself of this opportunity to express the high sense I shall now entertain of that conduct which has so deservedly called forth His Majesty's acknowledgments, the more so as I am fully aware that the loyalty and zeal displayed by the volunteer corps of every description, have enabled me to discharge my duty in the station I have the honour of holding, to the satisfaction of His Majesty.

Lord Hobart's letter follows, addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant :—

In consequence of the conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace, I have received His Majesty's commands to convey his warmest acknowledgment to the several corps of yeomanry and volunteer cavalry and infantry, and to express the satisfaction with which he contemplates the steadfast attachment to the established constitution of the country, and the unshaken loyalty and affection to his person

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and government by which those corps have been distinguished, and the just recollection he will ever retain of their services during a period of unparalleled danger and difficulty. It is His Majesty's pleasure that your Lordship should signify these his sentiments to the commanding officers of every corps of yeomanry and volunteer cavalry, and volunteer and associated infantry, within the county of Wilts, to be by them communicated to their respective corps.

In making this communication to the corps of volunteer and associated infantry, you will particularly explain that in declining the offers of those who have proposed a continuation of their services, His Majesty has acted upon a firm persuasion that, should circumstances at any future time render it necessary for him to call for them, the same principles and sentiments which they have already evinced, will be manifested with equal ardour and alacrity in the support of their Sovereign and the defence of their country.

With regard to the yeomanry and volunteer cavalry, there are circumstances connected with that part of the volunteer institution which have suggested the propriety of the continuance of a proportion, if not the whole of it, during peace; but I have it in command from His Majesty distinctly to explain, that he entertains no wish to avail himself of the present services of any who may wish to withdraw them, nor could the dissolution of any corps be looked on as indicating an abatement of zeal on the part of individuals who may consider the object now to be inadequate to the sacrifices to which they have hitherto cheerfully consented.

In communicating His Majesty's pleasure upon these points to the several corps of yeomanry and volunteer cavalry within your county, your Lordship can offer no better recommendation to them, than to adhere to that line of conduct by which they have deservedly acquired the honourable distinction of being considered as not only providing a resource in case of serious internal commotion and disorder, but as forming an essential part of the defence of the country against a foreign enemy in circumstances of extraordinary emergency.

This correspondence was laid before the several troops, and the regiment to the number of 480 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, again expressed its readiness to continue their services, and on the 31st August, Lord Hobart

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wrote to say that the King accepted their offer. An act had been passed in July, to enable His Majesty to continue the services of the yeomanry and volunteer cavalry. The principal provision in it was the clause fixing the annual capitation grant at £2 per head for each enrolled yeoman, and an annual grant of £60 for every troop of not less than 40 rank and file, in lieu of every other allowance. A muster of each troop was held during October and November, and the new conditions read out to them on parade.

Lieut.-Colonel Audry, having died in September this year, Major Thomas Dugdale Astley was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain Thomas Estcourt to that of Major. Captain Estcourt resigned the command of his troop on promotion, and Lieut. John Long obtained it.

During this year, the outrages in the manufacturing districts in Wiltshire, which afterwards assumed such alarming proportions, first began to attract notice, though being confined to occasional isolated attacks, generally by night, on mills, and the burning of ricks, &c., the yeomanry were not at this time called upon to act. The correspondence quoted above shows the very high estimation in which the services of the yeomanry cavalry were held. King and Parliament appeared to join in thanks and commendations which would now seem almost exaggerated had it not been for the fact that during the war nearly the whole of the regular army was serving abroad, and that the actual defence of the country, as well as the maintenance of internal order, was left entirely to the militia and the volunteers, the discipline and training of all of whom was much more severe and continuous than that of the present time; though the great superiority of the English fleet to that of the combination formed against this country by Napoleon, finally established by the battle of Copenhagen, rendered a successful invasion unlikely, and in fact, they never were called on to resist one, the invaluable

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services that the yeomanry cavalry had performed up to this time in keeping the peace, and the still greater ones they were hereafter called upon for, proved an ample justification for the honourable distinction that was conferred on them, by being alone of all the volunteer associations retained on the establishment at the conclusion of the peace.

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CHAPTER V.

The Renewal of the War.

The peace was of very short duration. Though the two Governments had readily come to an agreement about the more weighty matters of the treaty, owing to the unsettled state of the Continent many minor points of difference speedily arose. The newspaper press of the two countries could not at once drop the personalities that had filled their pages for so many years, and the favours shown to the French emigrants by the King were another source of controversy. All these disputes were busily fomented by the exiled House of Bourbon, who had no reason to be satisfied with a peace that seemed likely, if it was to continue, to deprive them altogether of their rights to the crown of France. Early in the year naval preparations were set on foot both in France and Holland. These were designed, it was pretended, for the colonies; but the efforts of Napoleon to exclude Great Britain from her legitimate influence both in politics and commerce on the Continent showed clearly that he had by no means abandoned his original animosity against this country. All these things contributed to cause much uneasiness to the Government, and on March 8th King George, in a message to Parliament, pointed out the necessity for preparation, and it was resolved to call out the Militia and to put the naval forces on a war footing. The extreme rudeness with which the British ambassador, Lord Whitworth, was treated by the First Consul precipitated matters, and on May 12th war was declared by both countries. Napoleon always stated that he was sincerely

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anxious for peace when he concluded the treaty of Amiens, but that he was convinced from the tone of the English press, and the way in which his overtures were met by the King, that a renewal of war was inevitable, and that no lasting peace could be secured till one of the two nations had obtained some decisive advantage over the other. As King George and the British Government used precisely similar language, it seems probable that both were right; at any rate both sides applied themselves to the war as if they could never have enough of it. Two hundred Dutch and French vessels, valued at £3,000,000, were seized in the English ports before they had time to escape, and Napoleon retaliated by detaining in prison about 10,000 unfortunate British subjects who had taken the opportunity of peace being declared to travel on the Continent. In England the lately-disbanded Volunteers flocked again to their colours, and loyal addresses and offers of men and money poured in to the King and Parliament from all parts. A meeting of the officers of the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry was held at Salisbury on 26th July, and it was resolved:—

"That the several captains should receive into their troops any yeoman or gentleman, not exceeding the number of one hundred in each troop, on their engaging to find such necessaries and arms and appointments as the allowance from Government shall be found inadequate to procure."

This resolution is signed by F. D. Astley, H. P. Windham, Thos. Grove, Rd. Long, T. Benett, T. Goddard, W. Dyke, Thos. Estcourt, T. G. Estcourt, and J. Long.

The regiment in the course of the month recruited up to a strength of over 700, and early the next year reached 784 officers and men.

The House of Commons passed unanimously a vote of thanks to the Volunteers for their promptitude in coming

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forward, which was forwarded by the Speaker with the following letter to the Lords-Lieutenants of counties:—

"House of Commons, 10th August, 1803.

"By command of the House of Commons I have the honour of transmitting to you their unanimous vote of thanks to the several volunteer and yeomanry corps of the United Kingdom for the promptitude and zeal with which at a crisis the most momentous to their country they have associated for its defence, accompanied with an order that a return be prepared, to be laid before the House, in the next session of Parliament, of all volunteer and yeomanry corps whose services shall have been accepted by His Majesty, describing each corps, in order that such return may be entered on the journals of the House, and the patriotic example of such voluntary exertions transmitted to posterity. In communicating this resolution and order, I have the greatest satisfaction at the same time in bearing testimony to the confidence with which this House is impressed that the same spirit and exemplary zeal will be exerted throughout the present contest until, with the blessing of Providence, it shall be brought to a glorious issue."

This return was completed early in December, and showed a grand total of Volunteers of all arms of 379,943. The subjoined table shows the proportion contributed by Wiltshire and the neighbouring counties:—

County.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.
Wiltshire	*850	4524	*nil.*
Devon	1873	13,194	1325
Somerset	1544	7747	*nil.*
Hampshire ...	1252	7164	836
Dorset	515	2201	*nil.*

Arrangements were made by the troops to hold mounted drills once a-week. A scale of fines was laid down for non-attendance:—1st absence, 2s. 6d.; 2nd, 5s. 6d.; 3rd, 10s. 6d.; for the fourth consecutive absence, dismissal.

* This includes the three troops of Volunteer Cavalry then in Wilts, as well as the Yeomanry.

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The regiment was inspected by squadrons by Lord Bruce in October, and by Lieutenant Colonel Duke, Inspecting Field Officer S.W. District, in November.

Beacons were at this time established on all commanding points throughout the country, and arrangements made for each to be attended night and day by mounted orderlies, furnished by the yeomanry and volunteer cavalry, and orderlies were kept ready at the headquarters of every troop, with the view of summoning the members at the first alarm. The fear of invasion indicated by these precautions was not without foundation, for Napoleon had made up his mind to attempt to settle the war once for all by an invasion on a gigantic scale, and with that object in view he assembled at Boulogne an army of nearly 200,000 men, and even went so far as to erect a pillar there, which is still standing, to commemorate his fame as a second Conqueror. The great superiority of the English fleet at this time prevented him from putting his design into execution, though he carried on without ceasing every sort of naval preparation that might render him able in time to effect it.

The regiment commenced work early in 1804, by being inspected by squadrons in February. Colonel Bishopp, the inspecting officer, was desirous of seeing the whole of the regiment at one time, but the inconvenience of this course having been pointed out, he consented to inspect the squadrons separately as heretofore. The military authorities were, however, convinced of the importance of accustoming the regiments of yeomanry to work as a whole, and on the 23rd April, Colonel Bishopp forwarded a letter, as below, from the Quartermaster-General, Col. Brownrigg, with a request that Lord Bruce would furnish him forthwith with the time and place that the regiment might fix for permanent duty. The letter, dated Horse Guards, 13th April, 1804, follows:—

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I have the honour, by the Commander-in-Chief's commands, to acquaint your Royal Highness (the Duke of Cumberland, Commanding the S.W. District), that it is His Majesty's intention to assemble on permanent pay and duty, for a period not exceeding one month and not less than ten days, such of the Volunteer force within the district under your command, as your Royal Highness shall be of opinion are in a fit state to improve themselves in military discipline by such assembling, and directions having been given by H.M.'s Secretary of State that all dispositions which may be made by any volunteer corps within the said district, may be communicated to you by the inspecting field officer in order that you may intimate your approbation or otherwise to the Lord-Lieutenants of counties. You will be pleased, therefore, to arrange with the said Lord-Lieutenants the periods and places when and where the regiments in their respective counties are to assemble, and to notify the same to this office for H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief's information.

It was decided to assemble the regiment in the neighbourhood of Devizes, on the 14th May, for fourteen days permanent duty. Owing to the strength of the regiment, it was found impossible to billet more than four troops in the town. The Marlborough, Everley, Warminster, and Salisbury troops were quartered there; Hindon, Devizes, and Chippenham, at Marlborough; Swindon and Melksham, at Calne; and the Malmesbury troop, at Beckhampton, Kennet, and Avebury.

This being the first time the regiment assembled for permanent duty, some of the regimental orders are here given:—

Devizes, 15th May, 1804. Col. Lord Bruce's Regimental Orders.

The four troops at Devizes to parade in field-day order, at a quarter past seven, on Devizes Green, to-morrow morning. The officers to wear white leather breeches. The trumpets to sound stable call at 6 a.m., at 6.30 boots and saddles, at 7.15 to horses.

The orders were given at their own headquarters to the other troops till the 17th, but on that day, until the dis-

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missal of the regiment, all the troops received orders from Regimental headquarters daily. The orders of the 17th May were:—

1. The three troops quartered at Marlborough to march to Fyfield Down to-morrow morning, to arrive on the ground at 10 a.m. Major Estcourt to command the four troops in the field. 2. A foot parade at 6 p.m., and "rack up" at 7 p.m. 3. Orderly officer to-morrow, Lieut. Calley; Quarter-master of the day, Quarter-master Halcombe; Trumpeter of the day, Trumpeter Wells. 4. The four troops at Devizes to parade on the Green to-morrow, at 9 a.m., to meet the Calne troops at Roundaway Hill, at 10 a.m., in field-day order.

Then follows this mysterious announcement, "The sword exercise by the Life Guards' corporal," by which is probably meant that a corporal had been obtained from the Life Guards to instruct the regiment in sword exercise. The orders are dated from each of the troop headquarters, day by day, from which it would seem that Lord Bruce visited each in turn, with the exception of the Malmesbury troop, which is not mentioned till the 18th, when it was ordered to be inspected by Colonel Bishopp on the next day, at Clatford Down, with the troops at Marlborough. Colonel Bishopp inspected all the troops during the week, and made a very favourable report on their efficient appearance in the field.

On the 22nd, a court martial was held at Devizes, for the trial of a certain sergeant of the Melksham troop, for disobedience of orders. President, Captain Bathurst. The culprit was found guilty, and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks. This was approved and confirmed by the commanding officer in spite of a recommendation to mercy. A good deal of work appears to have been done during the training, and even Sunday was by no means a day of rest. On the 26th, for instance, which was a Sunday, all the troops were ordered "to parade for Divine service at 11 a.m., and in the evening to practice sword exercise at 6 p.m.," and, in addition, the

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horses of the troops at Calne, Beckhampton, and Marlborough were inspected in marching order during the day by the colonel.

On Monday, the 27th, the whole regiment was present at a field day on Beckhampton Down, and the next day was dismissed off permanent duty. Colonel Lord Bruce issuing the following order :—

Regimental Order.—That the officers commanding troops do communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters and privates of their respective troops, Colonel Lord Bruce's approbation of their conduct in the field and in quarters during the continuance of the regiment on permanent duty.

Colonel Lord Bruce congratulates the regiment on the rapid improvement it has made in discipline and exercise, and upon the regular, steady, and soldier-like behaviour of every individual, and he feels the utmost confidence in declaring that he considers the regiment equal to any service on which it may be sent."

Brigadier-General Michel had also been present at these inspections, and wrote, by request of Lord Bruce, a long letter, which was published in orders, in which he criticises the appearance of the regiment down to the minutest particulars, and gives them much valuable advice on those points in which he had detected any shortcomings. He seems on the whole to have derived a very favourable impression, and says in the letter, "I observed that a person must be very fastidious, very unwilling to allow merit, who, considering the nature of the establishment, did not judge the appearance of the Wiltshire Yeomanry deserving of much praise. The men were well clothed, armed, and appointed, the horses generally fully as good as could be expected ; the charges correct, and if not rapid at Yarnborough (during the inspection by squadrons, probably) they were considerably more so at Beckhampton, and equally correct."

This praise is valuable as coming from a cavalry officer

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who thoroughly understood his business, and, as the other parts of his letter show, was quite ready to mention anything had it not, in his opinion, been as good as it ought to be.

In 1805, it was intended to call out the regiment for twelve days at Devizes and the neighbourhood, in the same manner as in the previous year, but as Lieut.-General H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, commanding the district, expressed his intention of inspecting the Wiltshire, South Hampshire, and Dorsetshire regiments in brigade, it was thought more convenient to include this parade in the permanent duty, and the regiment assembled at Salisbury, on the 27th May. On the 29th the Duke arrived at Salisbury, accompanied by General Slade, who had been recently appointed Inspector of Volunteer Associations in the district, and a numerous staff. On the 1st June the regiment paraded at Harnham Hill at 6 a.m., and, after equalising the squadrons, marched to Martin Down, where the other two joined it at 9 a.m. The brigade was then drawn up in line. The Wiltshire Regiment was on the right, under Col. Lord Bruce, in five squadrons, numbering on parade, 31 officers and 534 non-commissioned officers and privates; the Dorsetshire Regiment, under Col. the Earl of Dorchester, in the centre, in three squadrons, numbering 21 officers, 366 non-commissioned officers and privates; the South Hampshire Regiment on the left, under Lieut.-Col. G. H. Rose, with four squadrons, numbering 22 officers, 300 non-commissioned officers and privates. The brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General Michel. At 10 a.m., the Commander-in-Chief left Salisbury, and on arriving on the ground was received with a royal salute. H.R.H. then inspected the ranks and took up a position opposite the centre with his staff. The brigade having marched past by troops and again by divisions, formed close column of

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squadrons, and General Michel proceeded to put them through a short field day. The column deployed to the left, advanced in line; retired by divisions from the left, and re-formed the line to the reverse flank. Then attacked to the front by squadrons in succession from the right; re-formed the line; retired in echelon of squadrons from the left: re-formed the line; attacked by regiments in succession from the right; retired in column of troops from both flanks; re-formed and advanced in parade order, concluding with a general salute.

The Duke then addressed the commanding officers, assuring them that from the appearance of the corps that day he was convinced that they were an efficient force. What they had done was done with admirable accuracy, and the movements were those which alone could be executed in face of the enemy. He hoped the great proficiency they had made when embodied would induce them to assemble again when necessary.

H.R.H. shortly afterwards returned to Salisbury, and was presented in the evening with the freedom of the city, and afterwards inspected the Salisbury Volunteers, who paraded as a guard of honour on the occasion. The same night a district order was issued, stating amongst other things, "That H.R.H. has great pleasure in expressing his satisfaction at the soldier-like appearance, attentive behaviour, and state of discipline of the different corps of Yeomanry Cavalry who have assembled this morning." The order then points out the advantages of assembling for permanent duty, and concludes with thanking the Volunteers for their attention. General Slade also expressed his entire satisfaction in a separate letter. The regiment paraded for Divine Service at 9.15 the next morning, which was Sunday, and at 3 p.m. the troops marched to their respective homes, having completed twelve days' duty. The total strength of

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the regiment this year, as shown by the returns, was 599 of all ranks.

During the summer of this year Napoleon, who had carried out his naval preparations with great energy ever since the renewal of the war, and had never lost sight for a moment of his project of invading England with the army assembled at Boulogne, began a series of operations by sea, in which he displayed quite as much strategical skill as in any of his most celebrated campaigns. His design was to entice the English fleet out of the Channel, and after having effected a junction with the Spanish ships, to manœuvre his own fleet into a position nearer the point of passage. At the same time a numerous fleet, composed of the ships of war then lying in the harbours of France, was to combine in the Channel, and the army of invasion was to embark in a flotilla already prepared for it. Had his combinations succeeded he reckoned on obtaining a great superiority of naval force in the Channel for the space of four days, and he hoped in that time to be able to carry his army across; but the British Government was fully alive to the danger, and spared no pains to place the land forces in a condition to resist an invasion, while every available ship was sent under Nelson and Collingwood, with orders to engage the French fleet at any cost. In August the following letter was received by Lord Bruce, from General Slade, dated Southampton, 9th August:—

I beg to have the honour of acquainting your lordship that in conformity to the instructions I have received from Lieut.-General H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, it is expedient that your lordship prepares the regiment under your command for service at the shortest notice.

The men were accordingly warned to be in readiness, and the officers commanding troops were instructed to see that

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each man was fully provided with all the requisite necessaries, and that all the arrangements made in 1803 as to orderlies and beacons were strictly carried out. On the 21st October Nelson fortunately succeeded in intercepting the combined French and Spanish fleets then on their way back to the English Channel, off Cape Trafalgar, and the brilliant victory he there gained completely frustrated the plans of Napoleon, to the inexpressible relief of the nation, though the universal joy was sadly damped by the death of the gallant admiral. This decisive engagement established the superiority of the British fleet by sea for the remainder of the war, the "army of England" became the "army of the Rhine," and was marched off at once by Napoleon from Boulogne to Germany; and all fears of invasion were dissipated at once and for ever. The regiment was to have been inspected by General Slade in October and November by squadrons, but, owing to his being detained in attendance on the King at Weymouth, he wrote on the 23rd October to explain that he could not come. He says among other things in his letter:—

> I have as yet seen no body of yeomanry that could suffer less from not being inspected than my friends in Wiltshire, and I have no doubt that under your lordship's eye, and from the zeal and good understanding which prevails through the regiment, to which I attribute the great credit that you obtained at the review near Woodyates, that you will turn out in as good order and as high a state of discipline as the best of them

The proposed inspections were therefore not held, and as all immediate fear of invasion had been relieved by the complete destruction of the French fleet, a general relaxation of military precautions took place. Many of these duties must have pressed very hardly on the yeomanry. On the 10th August, 1804, for instance, Lord Bruce sent the following order to the officer commanding the Salisbury troop:—

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"You will immediately fix on one non-commissioned officer and four privates belonging to the troop under your command to hold themselves in readiness to proceed at the shortest notice, to Woodyates Inn, there to remain until further orders. You will likewise fix on the same number of men to perform the same service in Salisbury."

On the 12th, these parties appear by the order book of the troop to have been detailed. Woodyates party—Sergeant Peniston, Privates G. Blake, D. Harris, J. Coombes, Gabhouse, and Atkinson, senr. Salisbury party—Sergeant Figes, Privates W. Harris, Dodsworth, Bishop, Morris, and Norton. They were on duty for seven days, and were regularly relieved every week by fresh men until November, 1805.

In 1806, the regiment was inspected by squadrons by Lieut.-Colonel Bishopp. The strength was 601 officers and men. In 1807, the regiment assembled at Marlborough for ten days' permanent duty on Monday, the 25th May. The Marlborough, Everley, Melksham, and Salisbury troops were quartered at Marlborough; the remainder at Devizes, with the exception of the Swindon troop, which for some reason was not present during the training. The strength was 600 officers and men. The regiment met for drill on alternate days at Beckhampton Down; on the other days the troops at Marlborough and Devizes were drilled separately at Marlborough and Roundway Downs respectively, the usual daily routine being a field day at 10 a.m. and a foot parade at 6 p.m. The squadrons were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Bishopp in October. In 1808, the regiment was inspected by Lord Bruce in April, and again by Colonel Bishopp in September, by squadrons; strength, 583 officers and men. In 1809, the regiment assembled at Salisbury on Wednesday, 24th May, for twelve days' duty. The local militia, under Colonel Penruddocke, were billeted in the town at the time, and several difficulties arose in consequence, one resulting

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from an order given by Colonel Penruddocke that all men in uniform found out of quarters after 9 p.m, were to be made prisoners of. Owing to the representations of Lord Bruce this order was eventually rescinded as regarded the yeomanry. The drills took place on Homington Down. During this year Mr. Peniston was appointed regimental sergeant-major.

In 1810, the regiment was called out to perform one of the most valuable and gallant of the many services it has rendered to the county. The 2nd Wilts local militia, then quartered in Devizes, had been for some time in a very unsatisfactory state of discipline. Indeed, a mutinous and discontented spirit had been prevalent among a portion of the force ever since it had been embodied. This dissatisfaction was fomented by an artful and designing man, named Marmion, then serving in the ranks of the regiment. This man was a brushmaker by trade, and, having failed in London, had transferred his business to Salisbury. Being loquacious and plausible he had succeeded in persuading many of the men that they were labouring under various grievances, particularly that of too strict a discipline. On the 6th June one of his principal supporters, a sergeant in the regiment, having been guilty of some aggravated acts of insubordination, was placed under arrest and confined in the guardroom. In the evening a body of his comrades, led by the malcontent brushmaker, with their bayonets fixed, surrounded the guardroom, forced the guard, and released the sergeant, together with two privates, also prisoners. The mutineers paraded through the town in triumph, and were joined by the rest of the regiment, with the exception of the light company. The officers of the regiment, after a useless attempt to induce the men to return to their duty, retired in a body to the Bear, where they were protected by the light company. These men, though they declared they

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would remain loyal to their officers, and were ready to fight in their defence, declined to act against their comrades unless they were attacked, and this the rioters showed no disposition to do.

The greatest alarm prevailed in the town, the whole regiment being in an open state of mutiny, and it being impossible to say to what further acts of violence they might proceed. Expresses were sent out the next day to the headquarters of the several troops of yeomanry to request their immediate assistance, and also to London asking that some regular troops might be despatched to assist in reducing the regiment to obedience. The messengers reached Salisbury about 7 p.m. on the evening of the 7th, and at twelve o'clock the same night the troop, 50 strong, started for Devizes, and arrived there at 5 a.m. the next morning. There they found the Melksham and Devizes troops already assembled outside the town, and in the course of the morning the other seven troops arrived on the ground. At 11 o'clock Colonel Lord Bruce, who had left London immediately the news of the mutiny reached him, rode up and took command of the regiment. Lord Bruce directed two squadrons to form up at the end of the Market Place, near the Bear, while he proceeded with two more to the other end of the Market Place, advancing along the Chippenham and Bath road. The remaining squadron detached parties to guard all the streets leading out of the town. The market square was filled with a dense crowd of excited militiamen, brandishing their arms and declaring they would surrender to no one. The officers and the light company were drawn up in line on the pavement in front of the Bear. Lord Bruce, after unsuccessfully attempting to induce the mutineers to surrender, gave the orders to his men to load with ball cartridge, and a bloody conflict seemed unavoidable. But the firm demeanour of the yeomanry, and their evident determination to endeavour to

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enforce submission at any cost, was not without its effect. Little by little the shouts and cries died away, and the men seemed suddenly to realise the serious nature of the conflict they were about to provoke. For some moments both sides confronted each other in silence, and at last the sergeant who had been the immediate cause of the mutiny, struck by the fearful consequences that his act seemed likely to produce, pushed his way to the front, threw down his arms before Lord Bruce, and in a loud voice called on his comrades to do the same. The rest followed his example, Marmion was delivered up, and the men quietly dispersed to their quarters. A court-martial was at once assembled for the trial of the two chief mutineers. The sergeant was sentenced to be flogged and reduced to the ranks, but in consideration of his long services, and the fact of his having been the means of inducing his comrades to surrender, the flogging was remitted. The brushmaker was sentenced to two hundred lashes, which were inflicted the same afternoon in front of the two regiments. The term of service of the militia fortunately expired the next day, and they were accordingly dismissed. The Yeomanry remained in the town till they had all left, and then returned home. For this gallant action the regiment received the formal thanks of the Mayor and Corporation of Devizes, as follows:—

Devizes, 9th June, 1810. In the time of William Hughes, Mayor Borough incorporate of Devizes to wit. A Court of Common Council or General Assembly of the said Borough on that date resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Corporation be given to Colonel Lord Bruce and the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the regiment of Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the promptitude and alacrity with which they assembled, at the requisition of the Mayor of this Borough, for the purpose of preserving the peace of the same when it was threatened with an alarming and dangerous tumult, and for their steady and exemplary conduct during their stay in Devizes.

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Colonel Lord Bruce, in his regimental orders, the same evening, communicated this resolution of the Town Council, and expressed his great satisfaction at the excellent appearance the regiment had made, and the readiness they had shown in coming forward. He further expressed his intention of bringing their conduct to the notice of the King.

On the 15th June a letter was received by Lord Bruce from the Home Secretary. The Secretary wrote:—

"It affords me the greatest satisfaction to communicate to your lordship the high sense which His Majesty entertains of the zeal and public spirit by which the members of your Corps have been actuated on the occasion of the late unfortunate disturbances at Devizes, and the confident persuasion that is felt by His Majesty that the same degree of alacrity which they then evinced will always prevail among them should circumstances ever render it necessary to call again for their exertions.

This letter was ordered to be read on parade to each troop in the regiment.

The squadrons were inspected in May by Lord Bruce, and in October by Colonel Bishopp. The strength was 517 officers and men.

In 1811 the regiment was inspected by squadrons as in previous years, and in August Lord Bruce resigned the command, to the great regret of every member of it. The command of the Wiltshire Militia had been for some time vacant, and Lord Bruce was with difficulty induced to accept it, principally by the urgent request of the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Pembroke. Lord Bruce addressed the following farewell letter to the officers commanding troops, dated Savernake Lodge, 4th August, 1811:—

Sir,—Having accepted the command offered me of the Wiltshire Regiment of Militia, I feel it my duty to acquaint you that I have resigned the command of the Wilts Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

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I beg through you to offer to the officers and men under your command my best thanks for their ready obedience to those orders I have hitherto issued for the general discipline of the regiment, and my good wishes for their prosperity.

The records of its services up to this time, and the many testimonies it had received of the approval of the superior authorities, are the best proofs of the great value of Lord Bruce's exertions in forming and maintaining the regiment.

On the 4th September the Marquis of Bath was gazetted Colonel, and on the 13th the standards, escorted by forty men under Acting Adjutant Snowdon, were removed from Savernake to Longleat. Major T. Grove resigned at the same time, and Captain R. Long was promoted Major in his place.

In 1812 and 1813 the regiment was inspected by squadrons. Little interest in military affairs was taken at this time as far as the internal defence of the country was concerned, the complete downfall of Napoleon being evidently at hand. The news of the entry of the Allies into Paris in 1814 and the abdication of Napoleon, was received by the country with great rejoicings; and peace being apparently assured, the reduction of the Volunteer forces to a peace footing immediately commenced. Though the return of Napoleon in March, 1815, excited much apprehension, the great and decisive victory of Waterloo on the 18th June, by putting a final termination to his career, caused a lasting peace to be established; and the time the renewal of the war lasted was too short for anything to be done in the way of increasing the internal forces of the kingdom, even if such a thing had been thought of, which was apparently not the case, the whole interest of the nation being concentrated with breathless expectation on the efforts of the Allies to finish the war at one blow. The Government, however, adhered to the arrangements that were decided on at the

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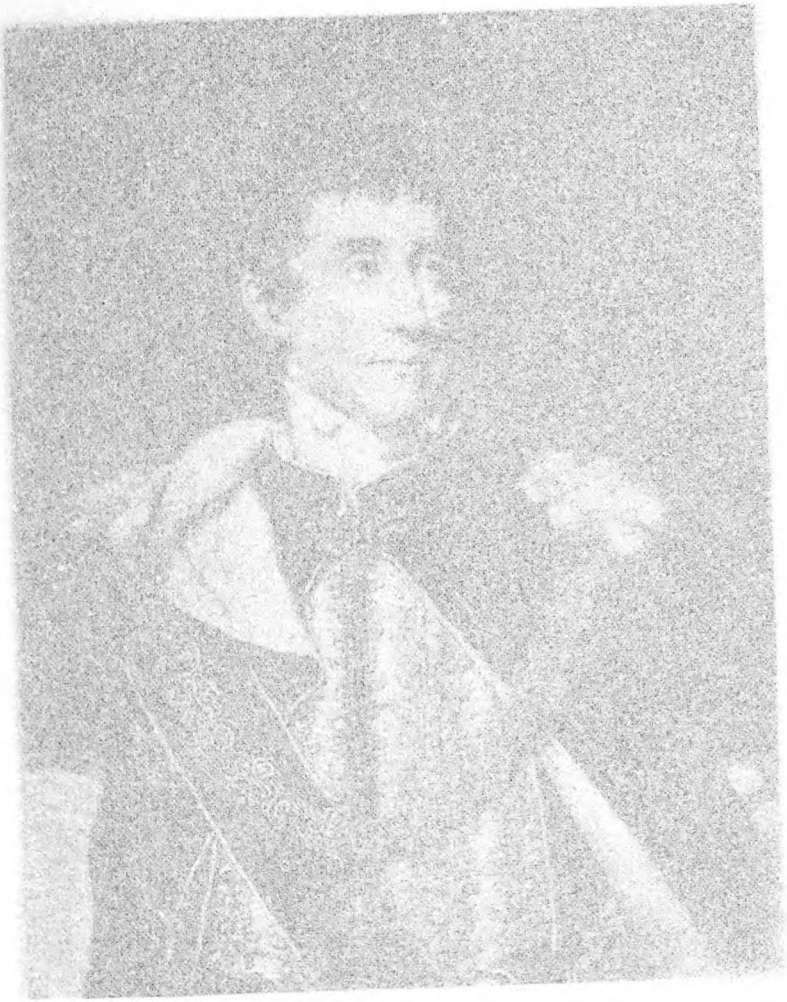

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THOMAS, MARQUIS OF BATH,

Colonel, 14th August, 1811.

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short-lived peace of Amiens in 1802, and though the Infantry Volunteers were at once disbanded, no Yeomanry Corps were reduced except by their own consent, and most of them decided on continuing their services. The Dorsetshire regiment was one of the few that did not, and it was accordingly disbanded in 1814.

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CHAPTER VI.

The Weavers' Riots.

In 1814, 1815, and 1816, the duty was performed by troops according to their own arrangements. Most of them assembled at various times for two or three days' duty in each year, but there were no inspections.

In April, 1817, a fresh set of regulations was issued by the Government for the Yeomanry Cavalry. The substance of them was as follows:—Any three troops of one regiment, or more, might assemble for permanent duty for not more than six days in any year, exclusive of marching in and marching out, under section 43 of the Volunteer Act. The time and place to be notified by the Commanding Officer to the Lord-Lieutenant, and by him to the King. The Corps, when out, to be under the authority of the General commanding the district. The pay and allowance of Officers to be the same as those of the regular Cavalry while embodied; Non-commissioned Officers and men to receive 5s. per diem. The Commanding Officer to read out the Mutiny Act to his regiment. A capitation grant of 30s. for each effective member to be paid by the Government, and all charges as to uniform, &c., to be paid out of it. The same month Mr. Addington brought in a bill to amend the Volunteer Act. The principal points affecting the Yeomanry therein were:—That they should receive billets when called out in aid of the civil power. That half-pay Officers might hold commissions in the Yeomanry without forfeiting their half-pay, and that members should be exempt from serving as parish officers.

On the 29th of October, the regiment assembled at

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Devizes for eight days' duty, under Colonel the Marquis of Bath. A grand ball and supper were given by the Officers on the evening of the last day, at which over 300 people were present.

In 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, the duty was performed by troops and squadrons at times and places fixed by their own Commanding Officers, the strength being respectively 398, 395, 392, and 386 of all ranks. There were no inspections. In an old muster roll preserved in the orderly room, the Salisbury and Warminster troops are stated to have been out in aid of the civil power for three days in 1818, but the disturbance which necessitated their being called out must have been of a very trifling nature, as there is no notice of it to be found in the files of the *Salisbury Journal* of that date, neither is any further mention of it to be discovered.

In 1822, the disturbances which, commencing among the lower classes of the manufacturing towns, and spreading in time to the agricultural labourers, ultimately caused the deplorable riots of 1830, first made themselves felt in Wiltshire. In June, 1816, a riot that threatened to become serious, occurred at Frome, but the rioters were dispersed without much difficulty, by a portion of the North Somerset Yeomanry. In March, the next year, the miners employed in the collieries of Somersetshire held many tumultuous meetings, and the Yeomanry were called out in several parts of that county, but on the Riot Act being read, the miners on every occasion were induced to disperse, without any serious collision. In this year, the disorders commencing at Frome spread into Wiltshire, and were readily propagated among the workmen employed in the various industries connected with the weaving manufacture carried on in Warminster, Bradford, and the neighbouring towns. The great disorganisation of all trade, consequent on the rearrangement of prices, necessitated by the conclusion of the long war with France, caused

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a considerable fall in wages, and the manufacturers attempted to meet reduced prices by the introduction of machinery, particularly of spring looms. At this time it was usual for cloth and silk weaving to be done in a great measure by the operatives in their own homes, which rendered the personal intimidation of obnoxious workmen easier than it is at the present time. Early in January, many private meetings of the discontented weavers were held in Warminster, Frome, and other towns in the neighbourhood, to consider a general reduction in wages recently agreed on by the employers, and on the 18th, by a preconcerted arrangement, a large number of men assembled at Frome, and going round the houses of those workmen who had agreed to work at the reduced prices, took the pieces off their looms. Messrs. Sheppard & Co., and many other respectable manufacturers, however, agreed to pay the full price for all pieces that were in hand. The next day upwards of twelve hundred weavers assembled at Dilton Marsh, and having taken three pieces of cloth off looms belonging to Warminster clothiers, proceeded to Warminster, taking the cloth with them. There they tried to intimidate the employers into withdrawing the obnoxious scale of payment, but these, standing firm, they wrecked the houses of those weavers in the town who were then at work, and left the cloth at the owners. The police, only twenty in number, were powerless to act, and the rioters returned unmolested to their own homes in the evening, after doing much damage in the town. On Monday morning the rioters again assembled, and marched through Corsley and Crockerton to Heytesbury, and finding the manufacturers everywhere resolute, they demolished all the spring looms they could find. In the meantime, the Warminster troop of Yeomanry, under Mr. W. Long, had arrived at Warminster, and immediately proceeded to Heytesbury, where they were joined by the magistrates and the police. The Riot Act was read, and

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preparations were made for charging the mob, when the rioters fled in all directions. Thirty prisoners were taken, and marched off to Devizes gaol. At 11 a.m. the next morning, the Salisbury troop, under Lieut. Pettit, thirty-seven strong, marched into Warminster, and shortly afterwards, the Hindon troop, under Capt. Benett, arrived. Ball cartridge was served out, and the men were dismissed to their billets, with orders to remain in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice. At 4.30 p.m. they received orders to march to Westbury, where rioting was anticipated. The next day, the Salisbury and Hindon troops marched through Trowbridge to Bradford; on Thursday to Warminster; and quiet being apparently restored, they returned the day after to their own homes.

The Salisbury troop on this occasion displayed great smartness in turning out at short notice. The orders only arrived at Salisbury at 10 p.m. on Monday night, and by 6 a.m. the next morning the troop had marched off. Of the thirty prisoners taken, eight were committed for short terms of imprisonment, eight remanded for the assizes, and the rest bound over to keep the peace for twelve months. These decided measures completely cowed the weavers for the time, and there was no further rioting until 1826, though much discontent still was prevalent among them. The duty this year was performed by troops and squadrons.

In 1823, the duty was again performed by troops and squadrons, and there was no inspection. In 1824, the regiment was inspected at Devizes, on the 15th of June, by Colonel Milles, of the 14th Light Dragoons, but no regular permanent duty seems to have been performed. In 1825, the duty was again performed by troops and squadrons, the total strength being 295 of all ranks. The muster rolls show a steady decrease from 1814 until 1826, when the regiment reached its lowest point in numbers, namely 285, the Everley

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troop being only nine strong, and there appear to have been three officers among that number. This was no doubt the result of the general apathy produced by the giving up of the annual permanent duty and inspections, and the apparent absence of any calls upon the men, for it is very interesting to note how invariably an increase in numbers followed any call upon the services of the Yeomanry. Thus there was a steady decrease from 1804, after the battle of Trafalgar until the close of 1814, when the return of Napoleon at once sent the numbers up again. The strength again declined till 1822, when the riots in the manufacturing districts caused an immediate increase. There was another decline till 1826, when further rioting set in, and as the state of things apparently became more serious year by year up till 1832, so the regiment gradually increased in numbers from 285 in the beginning of 1826, to 592 at the end of 1830, when the disturbances reached their highest point.

In 1826 the Yeomanry were again called upon to put down a riot at Bradford; and it is evident that the discontent among the operatives must have been both deep-seated and widespread for so small a beginning to have grown into a disturbance of so serious a character. On Saturday, 6th May, being market day at Bradford, the prices of potatoes rose from 5d. to 6d. a peck. This circumstance caused great indignation among the lower orders, and a number of men set on an unfortunate market gardener, whom they accused of being the means of effecting the rise in price by forestalling the market. Having kicked and beaten him until he was left for dead, broken up his stall, and divided his stock-in-trade, the mob proceeded to treat the other gardeners and greengrocers in a similar manner, and, having finished with them, went on to attack the butchers. The town was speedily filled with an immense disorderly crowd, and several well-known bad characters took the lead. The town magis-

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trates, who were mostly manufacturers, displayed great courage and presence of mind. They held a meeting at the Woolpack Inn, drew up and printed a proclamation, pointing out the folly of their conduct to the rioters, and threatening to discharge from their employment any of their workmen who should take part in the riot, and swore in special constables. The mob, however, became momentarily more violent, and proceeded to break all the windows in the High-street. The special constables then charged them, and having seized one of the ringleaders, conveyed him to prison. His companions then attacked the prison, and in spite of a vigorous resistance on the part of the special constables, led by Mr. Waldron, the mayor, completely destroyed it, having first rescued their leader, by pulling the roof off. Part of the mob then went off to Trowbridge, and similar scenes were repeated there. The magistrates then fell back on the usual resource for restoring order, and sent for the Yeomanry. The mob held possession of the two towns all Saturday night, and did much damage to the houses of those of the townsmen who were unpopular with them, and, amongst other things, carefully destroyed all the new gas lamps that had just been erected to light the streets. Early on Sunday morning the Devizes troop arrived at Bradford, and shortly afterwards the Melksham, Warminster, and Chippenham troops joined them. Captain Phipps took command of the whole force; and having occupied the principal centres of disturbance in Bradford and Trowbridge, sent out strong patrols down the streets. All these measures were taken at daybreak in the morning, and effectually prevented any renewal of the riots. The special constables then proceeded to arrest the ringleaders, and ten of them were marched off in the afternoon to Fisherton gaol, under an escort of the Yeomanry. The four troops remained in the town until the 11th of May, when they were relieved by two troops of

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the 6th Dragoon Guards from Dorchester and Weymouth. A renewal of the riot appeared imminent at Bradford and Melksham on the 13th, but the Dragoons easily prevented any disorderly assembly, and the ringleaders having been arrested, quiet was restored.

The following address was presented to Captain Phipps by Mr. Waldron and Mr. Crabbe, on behalf of the magistrates and manufacturers, dated Trowbridge, 11th May:—

We beg to return our best thanks to yourself, brother officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry under your command, for the promptness with which you assembled and came to our assistance, and the very effective support you rendered us in the discharge of our duty, and the protection afforded to the persons and property of the inhabitants of this town. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our high sense of the value of the Yeomanry Corps, and our firm conviction that this force will be fully adequate to suppress any tumult that may arise, and to protect the manufacturing districts in any emergency.

Another letter, signed by seventy inhabitants of Bradford, Trowbridge, and the neighbourhood, was afterwards presented to Captain Phipps as follows:—

We, the undersigned, cannot avoid expressing to you our grateful thanks and acknowledgments for the very effectual protection which the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, under your command, have rendered to us during the late disturbances, and which clearly evinces the importance of the services rendered to the country at large by the highly respectable corps to which you belong. We beg that you will communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, our best thanks, so justly merited on this occasion.

On the 17th May, the regiment assembled at Devizes for eight days' permanent duty under Lieut.-Colonel Baker—strength of all ranks, 285—and was inspected by Major Witchcot, 6th Dragoon Guards.

During 1827 and 1828 there were no drills or inspections

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of any kind. In the former year, Mr. F. D. Astley took command of the Everley troop, *vice* Capt. Warriner, who resigned, but after attempting unsuccessfully to increase the numbers, which had fallen to nine of all ranks, he resigned in 1829, and the troop was disbanded. Several of the other troops were at this time also in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Malmesbury troop was only seventeen strong in 1827, and the Melksham troop was still weaker, numbering only sixteen. Hindon, Salisbury, and Warminster, were the three strongest troops, mustering fifty-two, forty-six, and forty-three respectively. The Warminster troop was kept up by the great exertions of Mr. R. Long, who commanded it at this time. He is said to have spent large sums of money in promoting its efficiency, and in 1829 his troop was much the largest in the regiment, being over sixty strong.

This year (1829) the regiment assembled for eight days' permanent duty at Devizes, on the 23rd of September, under Colonel the Marquis of Bath, and appears to have paid more attention to amusement than to drill. The Marquis of Lansdowne, at Bowood, and Mr. Watson Taylor, at Erlestoke, each gave an afternoon entertainment to the regiment, and the Mayor and Corporation gave a banquet to the Officers, and a ball to which the whole regiment was invited. Colonel Baker commanded the troops in the field. Lieutenant Peniston, of the Salisbury troop, was appointed acting adjutant during the training this year, and continued to discharge these duties till 1836, as the bad state of health of Adjutant Pettit, who must have been an old man at this time, prevented him from doing much work. The regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton on the 29th September, and dismissed the following day. At the conclusion of the training the Hindon troop presented a sword of honour to Captain Wyndham, in recognition of his attention to their interests.

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CHAPTER VII.

The Machine Riots.

In 1830, the regiment assembled at Devizes on Saturday, 9th October, for eight days' permanent duty, and was inspected by Major Wyndham, of the Scots Greys. Though there had been no actual outbreak since the riots of 1826, many circumstances showed the country to be on the eve of one of the most momentous crises of its history. The distress caused by want of employment, and the very heavy burden of taxation, was further augmented by a cold wet summer, and an indifferent harvest. The unsettled state of the continent, and the revolutions that occurred in France, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal during the year, tended still further to disturb the minds of the disaffected and distressed, and there was a feeling throughout the country that, if something was not done very speedily, the popular dissatisfaction generally prevailing might produce very serious disorders. The death of King George IV, on the 26th June, and the accession of King William, necessitated a dissolution of Parliament, and as the new one contained a much larger Whig element, and the King's political opinions were supposed to be of a more liberal character than those of his predecessor, a general expectation was excited of the introduction of some measure of reform by the Ministry, particularly as they had shown by their acquiescence in the repeal of the Test Act and the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, some disposition to advance with the times. But, unfortunately, during the autumn there were several outbreaks of incendiarism and riot in the agricultural districts.

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These were particularly dangerous in Kent, and the disturbances there were only put down with much difficulty and some bloodshed by the 7th Dragoon Guards, after the Yeomanry of the county had failed to do so. The King's speech, in consequence, at the opening of Parliament on the 2nd November, was firm and uncompromising, and the Prime Minister (the Duke of Wellington), declared his intention to oppose any attempt at electoral reform. All this caused much dissatisfaction, which was increased by the Ministry advising the King to refuse an invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor on the 9th November, as they declined to answer for his safety if he went through the city. This naturally excited a universal apprehension that the Ministry knew that the dangers to the public tranquillity were worse even than appeared on the surface, and fears of a revolution were generally entertained. The several trade and other associations of the City of London repudiated these doubts of their loyalty with much indignation, and a great number of delegates and working men marched in procession to St. James's Palace the following week, while a levee was being held, and presented the King with an address, congratulating him on his accession to the Crown, and expressing their devotion to his person In the meantime the distress among the labouring population had reached an unbearable point, and it became evident that a general rising throughout the South of England was imminent. The magistrates in many places held meetings to consider precautionary measures, special constables were sworn in, the Yeomanry were warned for immediate service in case of necessity, and the King issued a proclamation calling on all loyal persons to assist the civil powers in maintaining order. Notwithstanding, about the third week in November rioting became general in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire. It assumed a particularly

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serious character in the last county, and a severe encounter occurred at Avington, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, where one hundred and fifty farmers had assembled and encamped round the house. The place was attacked by a mob, which was only beaten off after a sharp fight. No lives were lost, however, and several of the rioters were taken prisoners. Warned by these events, the Wiltshire magistrates assembled at Warminster, the Marquis of Bath in the chair. It was decided to warn the Yeomanry to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice, and the Sheriffs were empowered to issue orders to that effect on the first appearance of disorders in the county. On the 19th, the city magistrates in Salisbury, having received intelligence of a projected attack on the iron works belonging to Mr. Figes, made an application for the assistance of the Salisbury troop, and in the afternoon the men composing it assembled under Lieutenant Peniston, who commanded in the absence of Lord Arundell, and Cornet Henry Everett. That afternoon the farm buildings of Mr. White, of Knook, and Mr. Ford, of Collingbourne, were burnt down, and a large mob began to assemble in the neighbourhood of Porton. Mr. Peniston then sent to Captain Wyndham to ask for the further assistance of the Hindon troop. On the same day the Warminster troop, under Captain Long; the Swindon troop, under Captain Goddard; and the Marlborough troop, under Lieutenant T. Ward, assembled at their respective headquarters by order of the High Sheriff, and the Chippenham, Devizes, Melksham, and Malmesbury troops, under Captain Phipps, who commanded as senior officer, assembled at Devizes. No time was lost by this force, as at 4 p.m. the same afternoon Captain Phipps and a strong detachment, accompanied by Mr. Scott, one of the magistrates, who had received information that a party of dangerous characters had assembled at Woodborough for the purpose of organ-

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ising outrages, marched off to that place, and having surrounded a public-house there, had the good fortune to secure the whole, twenty-four in number, and having taken four more at Rushall, returned to Devizes about twelve o'clock the same night, and lodged them in the gaol. This decisive proceeding had most beneficial effects, for by it the rioters in that district were deprived at one blow of nearly all their leaders, and the outbreaks there were in consequence of a very aimless and desultory character. Indeed, except on two or three occasions, the disturbances generally throughout this county were characterised by a very remarkable want of any apparent and well-defined object. Bands of men roamed about the country, destroying the machinery that had lately been introduced into agriculture, principally threshing machines, and in a few cases burning the out-buildings of unpopular farmers. They often demanded comparatively small sums of money from the resident gentry, but outrages on life or dwelling houses were of rare occurrence. The active element in all the mobs was composed chiefly of men of the artizan class, the labourers who followed them and gave weight to the movement seldom taking any very active part in the proceedings. As in South Wiltshire, these artizans were more numerous in those days than in the northern division, and were moreover reinforced by a few seditious agitators from London, there was more appearance of concerted action among the rioters, and consequently much greater difficulty in reducing them to submission.

The first definite information as to the proceedings of the rioters was conveyed to Lieutenant Peniston in a letter from Mr. Richard Webb, of Milchet, written on the evening of Friday, the 19th November, as follows:—

The mischief and destruction of property we were regretting the other day seems coming home. Young Box, of Broughton, is just

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come over to inform me that five ill-looking fellows were at Broughton this afternoon, who said the party that were at Whitechurch and Collingbourne (at the former place Mr. Twynham's premises were set on fire, at the latter Mr. Ford's) were now at Wherwell, and meant to be at Broughton, which is about five miles off, to-morrow morning, and, as far as I can learn, these fellows appear to be sent on as scouts to collect information, and to ascertain if there be any force to oppose them. They talked very violently, and appeared like tradesmen's journeymen. It was a great pity they were not taken hold of. They divided at Broughton, two taking the direction of Wherwell. They stated their force at 300. I believe the labourers of Broughton, Tytherley, and near to, to be well-disposed, but the temptations held out by the mob may influence many to join them. An advance of wages is held out as the first thing they will have, and the same inducements is held out to all trades. I shall know in the morning if the mob came on to Broughton, and will write you by coach if they do. If they do so they will scour the country, and take Salisbury most probably on their way. I am told they were particular in inquiring to whom the different places and properties belonged. The fellows went to the public-houses and beershops, and Box's information is from men with whom they talked of what had been done, and what was intended to be. It is probable very many stories may be in Salisbury, but I think what I have stated is about correct, and knowing your anxiety for the preservation of peace and good order, I send for your own information to prevent rather than cause alarm.

Nothing further occurred in the neighbourhood of Salisbury until Tuesday morning, the 23rd, when information was brought in that a large body of rioters was advancing along the London Road on Salisbury. These were the men who had previously destroyed the property at Collingbourn, and whose scouts had visited Broughton, as described in Mr. Webb's letter. The two men who had separated from them had, it afterwards turned out, gone to Downton and Whaddon, and were to have made a simultaneous movement on Salisbury with any men they could collect in those parts. Fortunately, as will be seen, they were a day too late. Immediately on receipt of this news an express was sent off

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to Hindon, asking for the assistance of that troop, and the Salisbury men, accompanied by a few special constables and Mr. Wyndham, of the College, a magistrate, proceeded along the London Road to arrest the progress of the rioters. They had halted for some time at Bishop's Down, and, having destroyed there all the machinery they could find, had just resumed their march on Salisbury, when they were met by Mr. Wyndham and his force. An appeal having been made to them to disperse, without effect, the Riot Act was read, and the specials made an attempt to disperse the mob, but failing to do so, after a short interval, the Yeomanry charged them along the road and the ground bordering it, which was not at that time enclosed. A number of the rioters had taken up a position on the high ground on the left, and from there delivered a well-directed volley of stones, by which many of the cavalry were more or less severely wounded. Lieut. Peniston then wheeled up a number of his men on to the top of the ridge, and charging down upon them drove them into the road. The special constables rushed in with great promptitude, and the whole mob fled in every direction. Twenty-two prisoners were taken, and the troop returned to Salisbury. In the afternoon the Hindon troop, under Captain Wyndham, marched in. Notwithstanding the dispersal of the mob in the morning, many bad characters still continued to wander about, and the Salisbury men had to patrol the streets all day to prevent them assembling in any number. A dismounted guard of ten men, with carbines, was posted at the Council House, and it was arranged that the Salisbury troop should remain on duty all night, and be relieved by the Hindon troop in the morning. Lord Arundell came in in the evening, and the next morning, the 24th, Lieut.-Colonel Baker arrived, and established his head-quarters in the town. At 2 p.m. intelligence was brought in that a riotous assemblage was collecting at

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Alderbury, and a request for the assistance of the Yeomanry from Lord Radnor and Mr. Fort, who had gone out to meet them with the intention of persuading them to disperse peaceably. Colonel Baker at once issued an order for twenty-five men from each of the two troops to parade and march to Alderbury. The Salisbury men were at dinner at the "Three Swans" when this order was given, and were turned out, formed, told off, and on the march within seven minutes from the time the order was given. Colonel Baker subsequently decided to take the whole of the Hindon troop instead of men from both, and accordingly proceeded with it to Alderbury. There they found a large number of men in the village, who had been busy destroying machinery in the neighbourhood, and had halted there to collect their forces before marching on Salisbury. Lord Radnor and Mr. Fort, who had attempted to persuade them to disperse, were waiting on the Salisbury Road when the troop came up. The rioters were much disconcerted at hearing of the defeat of the other party at Bishop's Down, and while the leaders were consulting together in a public-house, the Yeomanry quietly surrounded it and took twelve of them, allowing the rest to disperse to their own homes, which they did without any further disturbance. The Yeomanry then returned with their prisoners to Salisbury.

Colonel Baker, on his return to Salisbury at 5 p.m., found a messenger waiting for him with a letter from Mr. Eyre Coote, of West Park, asking for immediate assistance, as a large number of men were reported to be advancing to attack his house. The Salisbury troop was at once turned out and marched off under Lord Arundell. On their arrival they found that the rioters had meanwhile attacked the place, but that Mr. Coote and a number of gentlemen and their servants who had come to his assistance had beaten them off, taking eleven prisoners. Lord Arundell thereupon decided

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to return to Salisbury, but as Mr. Coote represented that the rioters were still lurking about in the woods, that they had expressed their firm intention of pulling down his house sooner or later, and that he and his friends were worn out with watching and anxiety, having had no sleep for three nights, Lieut. Peniston and twelve men were left as a guard, with orders to return to Salisbury in the morning if no further attack seemed imminent. Lord Arundell and the rest of the troop left at 10 p.m., taking the prisoners with them; and no further disturbance having occured, Lieut. Peniston left early the next day (Thursday), arriving at head-quarters at 9 a.m. The horses of this detachment had not been unsaddled, neither had the men taken off their boots, since 11 a.m. on the previous Tuesday. Soon after, a farmer arrived from Hindon and stated that much alarm prevailed in that district, and that serious disturbances were anticipated. The Hindon troop, accompanied by Mr. Wadham Wyndham as magistrate, marched from Salisbury at 10-30 a.m. in that direction, and on the route received information that a desperate mob was moving on Pyt House, destroying machines in that neighbourhood. The troop proceeded thither with all possible speed, but did not arrive until the mob had done great damage in destroying property, and Mr. Benett had narrowly escaped with his life. This gentleman, for some reason, had the misfortune to be extremely unpopular both with the farmers and the labourers, and in consequence no one seems to have cared much about assisting him, while he was the foremost object of the vengeance of the most formidable and exasperated assemblage that was met with during the whole of the riots. It appeared afterwards, that when the mob had arrived at Pyt House, he had confronted them alone, and used, first persuasive, and then very threatening, language. They had thereupon proceeded to stone him, and if he had not been

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forcibly removed into the house by his servants he would in all probability have lost his life. The rioters then destroyed all the machinery they could discover, and pulled down the farm buildings. They made no attack on the house, but went off, after having demanded and received from the servants a small sum of money, and a quantity of beer, bread, and other provisions. They then went off to Lurley Farm, where they broke up and destroyed a good deal of property, and had just recommenced their march on Tisbury when they were met by the Hindon troop. The road at that point passed through a cutting, and on the top of the bank on either side was a plantation, with a bank, and post and rails round it. Many of the rioters got into this enclosure, and there being a good supply of stones they inflicted much damage on the Yeomanry without their being able to get at them. The troop then divided into two bodies, and one went round and attacked from the upper side. After about half-an hour's skirmish the men began to lose their temper, and at last a pistol fire was opened on the men in the plantation. The rioters, over five hundred in number, who were armed with axes, sledge hammers, pickaxes, and bits of broken machinery, sallied out and engaged the Yeomanry in a hand-to-hand fight, which lasted more than twenty minutes, when they broke and fled in every direction, pursued by the Yeomen, who cut them down without mercy. One man was shot dead on the spot, a large number severely wounded, and twenty-five taken prisoners. None of the Yeomen were killed, but Capt. Wyndham was severely wounded in the face and head, many of the troopers badly cut and bruised, as also were most of the horses. A wagon and cart was procured to convey the prisoners to Fisherton Gaol. The whole troop escorted them to Fonthill Park, after which, Corporal King, with a detachment of fifteen men, returned to Pyt House, and mounted guard all night. The remainder of the troop proceeded to

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Barford, when, from information received, it was thought necessary to send back Sergt. Goddard with nine men to Mr. King's, at Chilmark. This detachment remained there until order was generally restored, being relieved on occasion by fresh men from Salisbury. The remainder of the troop lodged the prisoners in Fisherton Gaol about twelve that night, and returned to head quarters at Salisbury. This unfortunate encounter was the subject of much contradictory criticism. On the whole it was generally agreed that the Yeomen had exercised as much forbearance as could reasonably have been expected. An inquest was held on Harding, the man who was shot, and a verdict of "Justifiable homicide" returned. A witnes stated that he saw the deceased striking the Yeoman who shot him, who, by the way, was never indentified, for five minutes with a stick, and that during that time he made no attempt at retaliation. This gentleman, though apparently difficult to provoke, certainly when he was roused to action acted with promptitude and decision, for at the expiration of the five minutes he drew his pistol and shot his tormentor dead on the spot. The following letter, written by Lord Arundell, throws some light on the occurrence. It is addressed to Lieut. Peniston, at Devizes, is apparently written in great haste, and has neither date or heading of any kind. Who the Colonel Mair referred to is, is uncertain. He seems to have been some one appointed by the military authorities to superintend the movements of the troops in the county, a troop of the 9th Lancers, under Capt. Shaw, having been sent from Bristol to Hindon on the 26th to assist the Yeomanry. This letter is as follows :—

Dear Sir,—You are probably aware by this time that Colonel Mair, thinking my presence at home might tend to calm the ferment existing in Tisbury, requested me on Saturday to go home, and return hither this morning. I obeyed his wishes. I yesterday saw Mr. Benett; he has recovered his bruises, but surrounded by eighteen men of the

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Hindon troop, seemed to me in a considerable state of excitement and alarm. He complained much that none of the people, farmers or gentry, would come to his assistance: a small party of twenty, farmers and others of Fonthill and Tisbury, went to him afterwards, and were sworn in as special constables. I announced in our chapel my wish that the people should be sworn in, and at three o'clock p.m., Mr. Thomas Grove and myself administered the oaths to two hundred men of Anstey, Hatch, and Tisbury, formed them into squads, and gave them leaders. Nothing can exceed the good feeling of the people towards me. I am sorry to say no goodwill to my poor neighbour. The mob who attacked him were composed of men from Swallowcliff, Tisbury, and the Fonthills, and would have desisted on Mr. Benett's persuasions had they not been persuaded to the contrary by the Hindon men after he had addressed the former. Mr. B. is now actively engaged in taking up prisoners, and in sending them in under detachments every hour. All this may be necessary, but I fear may lead to bad consequences. Col. Mair is of my opinion, and has gone off to Pyt House.

I have still a party of fourteen under Quarter-Master Browne at Chilmark, whom Colonel Mair requests should remain there till further orders. My absence and yours from Salisbury will account to Lieut.-Colonel Baker for an officer not having been sent to Chilmark with this detachment.

I know not what to say upon the conduct of the Hindon troop. It is a delicate question, and till I see the ground on which they fought I cannot help fancying they might have taken more prisoners by drawing the mob out, and not charging them when they did; mixed as they were with the people they could not do otherwise than wound those they did. I found at home two men not taken, one with a slice off his head, and another with his left hand cut off. I have heard of many others. What frets me most is to find poor Alford has absconded from the warrant. It grieves me much, for I am sure he is a benevolent, well-intentioned man. You may communicate this letter to Lieut.-Colonel Baker if you think proper, and he wishes to see it.—Yours very truly, ARUNDELL. Postscript.—Young Lambert is making himself very obnoxious. Benett comes in with his witnesses on Wednesday. The men of the two Donheads and Semley assembled, and on the same day (Thursday the 25th) were addressed by Mr. Grove, who allowed them to burn his machines, and returned home peaceably; so much for conciliation.

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"Conciliation" was also tried in other places, but with indifferent success. Two hundred labourers went to the house of Sir E. Poore, who was not at home, on Monday, the 23rd, but were met by the gardener who gave them five pounds, and succeeded in inducing them to retire by representing that only Lady Poore and the children were at home, and that she was ill in bed. The next day the same men went to Manningford Abbot, and were met by Sir E. Poore himself, who, having made a conciliatory speech, gave them a sovereign and induced them to retire, as he thought, to their own homes, but they went to Alton, and having broken up the machines at Messrs. Neates and Miller's, proceeded to Mr. Robert Pile's. He being a man of a violent temper fired, first a pistol, and then a gun loaded with slug, amongst them, and wounded many. He was at once attacked and severely beaten, and would certainly have been killed had it not been for one Bullock, one of the rioters, who had been in his employment, and who took him in his arms and carried him into the house. The mob destroyed all his out-buildings and machines, and continued to roam about the country doing much damage, until they were met by the Devizes, Chippenham, and Melksham troops, under Capt. Warriner, who dispersed them and took twenty-eight prisoners.

The decisive nature of the fight at Hindon had at any rate the good effect of preventing any further outbreak in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, and the two troops, aided by the troop of Lancers, were occupied during the next fortnight with assisting the civil power in arresting and bringing in prisoners. On the 26th, Captain Wyndham and the Lancers returned to Hindon, and the Salisbury troop, having sent a detachment of twelve men under the quartermaster to Chilmark, remained in quarters at Salisbury. In the afternoon of that day, a sergeant and six men went to Newton Toney, at the request of the magistrates, and arrested four men. On

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the 27th, Lieut.-Colonel Baker transferred his head quarters to Devizes. On the 29th, Cornet Everett reports that he has relieved the detachment at Chilmark with fresh men, and forwards a state of the troop, showing one sergeant and thirty-one men for duty at Salisbury, two sergeants sick, and two men absent (these two had left Salisbury some time before the riots). In the evening, Sir Colin Campbell, the general commanding the district, arrived in Salisbury. The same day, Captain Wyndham reports at 9 a.m. he took Pytman, of Hindon, one of the leaders in the attack on Pyt House, and that he made great resistance; and that he took five more prisoners in the evening at Tisbury. Nothing of importance occurred in the district while these two troops continued on duty. They remained in quarters at Hindon and Salisbury, and when not employed in bringing in prisoners were regularly drilled each day.

In the meantime Captain Long had been fully occupied at Warminster. On Tuesday, the 24th, he was ordered to Westbury to quell a mob there that was busy destroying machines. He at once marched with his troop and easily dispersed it. The next day he was requested by Colonel à Court to go to Heytesbury on a similar duty. The troop arrived there at 11 a.m., but the rioters having heard of its approach, crossed the river and greatly impeded the cavalry by damming up a portion of the stream so that it became very difficult to get at them. After some dodging about the water meadows, in the course of which all the Yeomen got wet through, twenty-one were captured, and Colonel à Court ordered them to be taken to Devizes, saying he would send there to ask an escort to meet them at Erlestoke. As it was found impossible to re-cross the river, which had by this time risen considerably in consequence of a dam that the rioters had constructed near Codford, Captain Long had to march round by Warminster. On arriving near

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the town about 5 p.m., he found the turnpike gates closed, and a number of men who had escaped at Heytesbury, and by hastening along the other side of the river reached Warminster before him, drawn up to resist his march and to rescue the prisoners. The troop was assailed by a shower of stones and other missiles, but eventually forced its way through and went to Erlestoke. Having found no one there to meet him, Captain Long sent his prisoners on with an escort of a Sergeant and twelve men, and returned to Warminster. There he found the appearance of things so threatening that he applied for further assistance from Devizes, and Captain Phipps, on the 26th, sent him forty men under Lord Andover, but they returned the next day, as no further disturbances were apprehended in the district round Warminster, the news of the fight at Hindon having considerably damped the spirits of the disaffected. The next day the Warminster troop was ordered to Devizes.

Colonel Baker, on his arrival at Devizes on the evening of the 27th, found Captain Phipps with the Devizes, Melksham, Malmesbury, and Chippenham troops in quarters. Captain Phipps reported that nothing of consequence had occurred since Captain Warriner had dispersed the rioters at Manningtree, as previously recorded, and that the troops had been occupied daily in bringing in prisoners. Colonel Baker ordered half the Devizes troop to remain on picket, with their horses saddled and ready to turn out at a moment's notice. On the 28th (Sunday), the troops were ordered to parade in field day order at 9 a.m., but not to turn out till the trumpet sounded. At 12 o'clock that night, Mr. Scott, the sitting magistrate, having received various informations of intended riotous proceedings for the succeeding day, came to the quarters of Lieut.-Colonel Baker, to communicate the same, making the most pressing solicitations for further military assistance. Colonel Baker then wrote

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and sent off the following letter to Captain Long, at Warminster:—

Various information has reached the magistrates in this neighbourhood within the last two hours of intended risings to-morrow morning at Bromhead, Ushant, Christian Malford, and the adjacent parishes, for the avowed purpose of destroying machinery, and of liberating the prisoners in confinement here. It is supposed the whole are acting in concert. I have therefore to request that you will, immediately on receipt of this, consult Colonel Brotherton, and forthwith despatch to headquarters the whole, or such part as he may think can be spared with safety. I have ordered the Chippenham troop to march at daylight to Christian Malford to aid the civil power.

An express was also sent to Salisbury for further assistance, and the Hindon troop was ordered to Devizes by Colonel Mair, and had arrived within six miles of that place when, it having been found that these reports had been greatly exaggerated, an orderly from Colonel Baker met it, and it returned to Hindon. Captain Phipps marched at daybreak to Chippenham, and Captain Long, who had only received the Colonel's letter at 3 a.m., marched in at 7 a.m. from Warminster with his whole troop; Colonel Brotherton having ordered detachments from the Hindon troop and the 9th Lancers to replace him there. The Malmesbury troop, under Lord Andover, was then sent to Chippenham to support Captain Phipps, but the intending rioters having become aware that ample preparations had been made to deal with them, remained quiet all day, and in the evening both troops returned to headquarters.

The 29th and 30th passed without any further disturbance, the usual detachment of half a troop remaining on picquet. On Wednesday, the 1st December, Lieut.-Colonel Baker issued the following orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, anxious to avoid harassing the troops unnecessarily by keeping them in quarters a moment longer than

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the public service seems to require, being of opinion that tranquility is so far restored throughout the country as to make their continuance on duty no longer necessary, has suggested to the civil power the propriety of allowing the troops to return to their respective homes. Having received the sanction of the magistrates to this effect, Colonel Baker requests the Captains of troops in quarters at Devizes to parade at their earliest convenience, and march their troops to their several destinations, but not dismiss them without the strictest orders to keep themselves in readiness, at the shortest notice, in case their services are required. Lieut.-Colonel Baker cannot allow the troops to separate without expressing the high sense he entertains of the promptitude and alacrity with which they assembled for their duty, and the exemplary manner in which they performed it. The Devizes troop remains on duty, under command of Lieut. Locke, who will communicate by post daily with Lieut.-Colonel Baker, who is about to transfer his headquarters to Salisbury.

Colonel Baker arrived at Salisbury at 7 p.m., December 1st, and notified his arrival to Colonel Mair, sending him at the same time the reports he had received from officers in command of the several detachments. The operations of Captains Long, Phipps, Wyndham, and Lord Arundell having been already described, it is not necessary to repeat them; but the reports of Captain Goddard and Lieut. Ward are given as under. Captain Goddard writes:—

Swindon, Nov. 29, 1830. To Lieutenant and Assistant-Adjutant Peniston. Sir,—In compliance with yours of the 27th inst., I have forwarded a return of the present strength of my troop, together with a detailed account of the duties performed by them during the present week:—

It is almost unnecessary to add that the resistance shown by the rioters on every occasion has been contemptible in the highest degree.

I should not, at the same time, be doing justice to the behaviour of the troop if I did not express my perfect satisfaction at their conduct in every instance, and the zeal and promptitude which they have evinced in the present disordered state of the neighbourhood, and I have every reason to believe that it has been the means of restoring tranquility. I have, therefore, not felt it necessary to continue

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them on permanent duty, but to be ready whenever their services are required.

The detail of the daily duties of the Swindon troop is subjoined as follows:—

Nov. 23rd. Upon receiving an express from the Under Sheriff, the troop assembled at Swindon in marching order, and at 4 p.m. marched against a mob at Wanborough, which they dispersed.

Nov. 24th. The troop paraded at 8 a.m., and were ordered towards Aldbourne; counter-ordered to the parishes of Chiseldon, Burderop, Draycot, and Wroughton, where there was a great riot, and succeeded in taking eight prisoners, whom, after being convicted, they escorted through Wroughton to Devizes.

Nov. 25th. The troop marched from Swindon to Stratton, Sevenhampton, and Highworth, where there was a great disturbance, and succeeded in taking twelve of the rioters, and the troop remained under orders the whole of the day.

Nov. 26th. The troop was called out at 7 a.m., and marched to Cricklade, where they remained until the civil power had taken several prisoners, and upon an express arriving from Mr. Barker, of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, they instantly marched to that place, and after having succeeded in dispersing the rioters, returned to head-quarters.

Nov. 27th. The troop paraded at 10 a.m., and remained under arms the whole of the day. All quiet.

Nov. 28th. The troop remained under orders to be called out at a moment's notice.

Nov. 29th. The troop paraded this morning at 10 a.m., and remained under arms all day. All quiet.

Nov. 30th. All remaining quiet, the troop was dismissed, the members of it being warned to be in readiness to turn out a moment's notice.

On the 29th Nov., Lieut. Ward, Commanding the Marlborough troop, writes to Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Peniston:—

My dear Sir,—I enclose you returns of the Marlborough troop for the last week, and likewise a statement of their services, and in doing this I cannot omit to convey to you the assurances I received

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from all quarters of the services they have rendered to this neighbourhood in completely checking the spirit of insubordination that had manifested itself in so formidable a degree in the early part of the week.

I should not be doing justice to the Marlborough troop if I did not express to you my entire approbation of their conduct, and assure you that during a whole week of tedious and important service they have assembled with an alacrity and cheerfulness that does them the greatest credit, and that their firmness and determined conduct in the putting down the mobs, accompanied as it was with the most extreme patience and forbearance, was beyond all praise.

The troop has been on regular duty ever since Monday last. They are discharged this evening, but with orders to assemble again on Wednesday, but for how long will depend on the state of the neighbourhood.

I was myself unable for lameness to attend here till Friday, having broken one of the tendons of my leg, and I am compelled to return to Englefield Green to-morrow, but Mr. Codrington will remain with the troop, and, in the event of any important service, I shall be prepared to join it at a moment's notice. I assure you I believe this neighbourhood to have been saved by the appearance of the Cavalry, and the courage and support they have given to the magistrates and the farmers.

Statement of the duties performed by the Marlborough troop W.Y.C., in the month of November, 1830:—

Monday, Nov. 22nd. The troop sent for at one o'clock; part to Chute Lodge, Andover, the remainder to Conholt Park, near ditto. They assembled, and arrived at these places, seventeen miles from Marlborough, at 7 p.m., but the mob had dispersed before their arrival. After having destroyed much property, the rioters had proceeded to Andover, and being there met by some special constables, their progress was arrested and several taken prisoners. The troop, on being informed of these events, returned to Marlborough.

Nov. 23rd. The troop received an urgent request from Mr. Baskerville, a magistrate, to come to his assistance at Rockley. They went there as quickly as possible after receiving the message, and found Mr. Baskerville confronting alone a mob of one hundred and fifty men, armed with sledge-hammers, hatchets, scythes, and pieces of

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machinery. Mr. Baskerville was severely hurt himself, and was supporting Mr. Oliver Codrington, who had been struck from his horse by a sledge-hammer, and was seriously injured, being then in a state of insensibility. The rioters seemed on the approach of the Yeomanry rather ashamed of their work, and afraid of the consequences. Mr. Baskerville, it appeared, had gone out to meet the mob alone, having heard of its proceedings, and sent for the Yeomanry; he found fifty or sixty men assembled, and while he was remonstrating with them they were joined by more, to the number of one hundred. He advised them to go home, on which the leaders replied they did not care a d —— for the magistrate, and that 1400 more were marching to join them. Mr. Baskerville replied, "That he didn't care if 14,000 were coming, they should not break any machines there." Mr. Codrington then came up, and advised them to retire quietly, saying he was a special constable. A man named Withers stepped forward with a sledge-hammer, saying in a threatening manner, "By G—— we will have blood or money." Mr. Baskerville then produced a pistol, and Withers retreated, whereupon Mr. Codrington attempted to seize him. Withers threw his hammer at Mr. Codrington, which struck him in the face and knocked him insensible off his horse. The mob then attacked Mr. Baskerville and beat him severely, but seeing the Yeomen approach, together with a number of farmers who accompanied them, they withdrew a short distance. The troop then proceeded to arrest Withers, and seven others that Mr. Baskerville pointed out. They made no resistance, and the remainder were suffered to disperse quietly. [Withers was sentenced to death at Salisbury for this offence, but his sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life]

The troop then proceeded to meet another assemblage of persons at Fyfield, near Pewsey, consisting of nearly a thousand persons, armed in a similar manner to those at Rockley. These men at first refused to disperse, and maintained a very defiant demeanour. It appeared that they had only collected together a short time before the arrival of the troop, and had not actually done any damage as yet. However, the persuasions of the magistrates (Mr. Williams and Mr. Baskerville), and the firm demeanour of the Yeomanry, prevailed, and they were induced to disperse peaceably on condition that no further notice should be taken of their having assembled. The troop then returned to Marlborough.

Nov. 24th. The troop proceeded to Albourne, accompanied by magistrates and about two hundred mounted farmers of the neighbour-

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hood, in expectation of meeting a very large body of persons who had assembled on the two preceding days and destroyed a great quantity of agricultural machinery, and extorted money to a considerable amount. This mob, hearing of the approach of the Yeomanry, promptly dispersed, but a considerable number were apprehended in the villages of Albourne and Ramsbury, and taken into Marlborough.

Nov. 25th. The troop, attended by the magistrates, marched through the villages of Bedwin, Shalbourne, and Burbage, and arrested the other ringleaders in the disturbances of the previous days. There was no riot in the neighbourhood this day.

Nov. 26th. The troop attended Messrs. Baskerville and Goddard, magistrates, to Clyffe, to disperse a mob of about two hundred, who had assembled to rescue some prisoners who had been taken the previous day; but the prisoners had been removed to Devizes very early in the morning, and the mob, being apprised of this, had dispersed before their arrival, and the troop marched back through Wooton Basset to Marlborough.

Nov. 27th. The troop accompanied the magistrates through Pewsey, Milton, Wooton, Easton, Burbage, and other places, and assisted them to apprehend several of the most daring characters who had been engaged in the preceding riots.

Nov. 28th (Sunday). No duty was performed.

Nov. 29th and 30th. No duty performed. The men remained at their own homes ready to turn out if required.

Dec. 1st (Wednesday). The troop reassembled according to orders previously given, and was directed to attend the magistrates through Burbage and the Collingbourns, these not being considered in a state of perfect security, but no mobs had assembled.

Dec. 2nd. The troop was dismissed by the magistrates, but requested to hold themselves in readiness in case of their services being required.

The mob in several cases threatened blood or money, and in almost all had extorted money from those whose machines they had destroyed.

It appears that in almost all instances the most prominent of the mob were artizans, and not the agricultural population.

About one hundred and fifty prisoners have been apprehended in this neighbourhood. (Signed) S. R. Ward, Lieutenant, Commanding Marlborough Troop W.Y.C.

On the 2nd Dec. Colonel Baker issued a regimental order

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at Salisbury, directing the Hindon and Salisbury troops to remain at their respective headquarters until further orders. They did so, parading each day for drill, until, on the 6th Dec., Lieutenant-Colonel Baker having consulted with the magistrates, and being of opinion, in which these gentlemen coincided, that the period had arrived at which the services of the troops could be safely dispensed with, issued the following order :—

The commanding officers of the Salisbury and Hindon troops are requested to dismiss their men at any time this day best suited to their convenience. Lieutenant-Colonel Baker at the same time returns his warmest thanks for the zeal and good conduct they have uniformly displayed throughout the late tedious and harassing duties, and requests they will hold themselves in readiness to turn out for active service at the shortest notice.

On the 21st Dec., the Corporation of Shaftesbury resolved that a vote of thanks should be granted to the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Shaftesbury, being near Hindon, had been much alarmed by the riots there, and were correspondingly grateful for the protection afforded them. The vote, as follows, was forwarded by Mr. James Cox, Mayor, to the Marquis of Bath :—

At a meeting of the Corporation of Shaftesbury, held on the 21st December, 1830,

It is proposed by Mr. Edward Buckland, and unanimously agreed to, that the thanks of this Corporation be presented to the Wiltshire Regiment of Yeomanry for their noble and spirited conduct in suppressing the late riots, and particularly to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Hindon troop, and the Mayor is respectfully requested to convey to the proper authorities the sense the Corporation entertain of their essential service.

Peace was by this time entirely restored throughout the county, and nothing remained but to try and punish those

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rioters who had been apprehended. A special commission was issued for that purpose. The judges visited Winchester first, where there were thirty prisoners for trial, amongst others one Cooper, *alias* Hunt, who had been the leader of the attack on West Park. This man, who was the son of a respectable farmer, attempted to show that he had been forcibly made to accompany the mob, and that they had cut his bridle so as to prevent his riding away; but his complicity was too conclusively proved, and he and two others, Gilmour and Eldridge, the leaders of the Andover rioters, were sentenced to death. The others were let off with various terms of imprisonment. On the 27th December the judges arrived in Salisbury. There were 330 prisoners for trial. The Salisbury troop remained on duty during the trials. Sixteen were put on trial for the Pyt-house affair, and eighteen for the attack on Mr. Pile. This gentleman stated in evidence that he intended to fire his pistol over the heads of the crowd, and that his gun went off accidentally in the scuffle that ensued. Two men were sentenced to death, Withers and Lush, and the others to various terms of imprisonment or transportation; but the death sentence was afterwards commuted on a petition to the Crown being got up and signed by 1,100 respectable inhabitants, including nearly all the jurymen, and particularly by those who had been injured by the convicts. The trials lasted nearly three weeks, and the judges before leaving expressed very strongly their approval of the excellent spirit that had animated the local authorities and Yeomanry, both in the firmness with which the disorders had been repressed, and the magnanimity and absence of vindictiveness with which the rioters had been treated after quiet had been restored.

The incapacity of Lieutenant Pettit to perform the duties of Adjutant, owing to his advanced age, having been brought into notice by the recent disturbances, Lord Bath wished him

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to retire in favour of Lieutenant Peniston, of the Salisbury troop, who had for some years been acting as Assistant Adjutant, and doing all the work in connection with the post. An application was accordingly made early in January for Lieutenant Pettit to be retired on a pension, and for Mr. Peniston to be appointed in his place, but in spite of the earnest endeavours of Lord Bath, Lord Lansdowne, and Colonel Baker, the military authorities declined to depart from the rules already in force, and appoint a gentleman as Adjutant who had never served in the regular cavalry. It was, therefore, decided that the existing arrangement, whereby Mr. Pettit was nominally, and Mr. Peniston actually, Adjutant should be continued. During this month the War Office issued an order that all Yeomanry regiments should be clothed in scarlet, but Lord Bath managed to evade it by representing that his regiment had been recently reclothed in blue, and the order was eventually dropped.

On the 30th December, in 1830, a meeting of the magistrates of the county of Wilts, at which the Marquis of Lansdowne presided, had been held in Salisbury, and the following resolution carried unanimously:—

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Yeomanry Cavalry of the county of Wilts, and to Colonel Baker, the officer who commanded them on the occasion, for their exemplary conduct, unwearied zeal, and admirable temper uniformly displayed by them during the late unfortunate disturbances.

This resolution, together with some complimentary remarks, was presented by Lord Lansdowne, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County, to the King; and on 26th January, he addressed the following to Mr. S. Foote, the Clerk of the Peace for the county:—

"Lansdowne House, 26th January, 1831.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to enclose a letter I have received from Lord Melbourne, in reply to a representation which I thought it my

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duty to request his Lordship would make to his Majesty of the exemplary conduct and services of the Wiltshire Yeomanry on the trying occasion of the late disturbances.

I request you will lose no time in communicating with the Marquis of Bath and Lieutenant-Colonel Baker as to the best mode of notifying to the corps this distinguished mark of his Majesty's gracious approbation.

Lord Melbourne's letter, as follows, was enclosed:—

Whitehall, 24th January, 1831.

My Lord,—Having lost no time in submitting to his Majesty your Lordship's letter of the 16th instant, together with a copy of the resolutions passed at a numerous meeting of magistrates at Salisbury on the 31st of December last, I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint your Lordship that he has received this report and testimonial with great satisfaction, and your Lordship is desired to express the same to Colonel Baker and the Corps under his command; and I am further commanded to signify to you that, as a mark of the sense his Majesty entertains of the exemplary conduct, unwearied zeal, and admirable temper uniformly displayed by this Corps during the late unfortunate disturbances, it is his Majesty's pleasure that this Corps should be styled the "Royal" Wiltshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, which command your Lordship will be pleased to communicate. I cannot omit this opportunity of adding, from myself, that estimating most highly the services rendered by the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, I have great satisfaction in conveying to them, through your Lordship, these testimonies of his Majesty's approbation.

This was the first honorary and distinctive title ever conferred on a Yeomanry Regiment, and the honour was highly appreciated both by the Corps and the county. Recruiting received a great stimulus. Colonel Wroughton, of Wilcot, who had recently raised a troop of independent Volunteer Cavalry, applied to Lord Bath for his permission to transfer it to the establishment of his regiment, and it was accordingly accepted in place of the one disbanded in 1829, and received the name of the Everley troop, numbering three

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Officers and forty-three Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Mr. William Fowle, being Lieutenant, Lord E. Bruce, Cornet, and Mr. Large, Quartermaster. The regiment recruited up to its full strength so quickly that Lord Bath was induced to ask permission to increase the establishment, this was refused by the authorities, and it was finally fixed by a letter of the Secretary for War in July, at 10 Quartermasters, 1 Regimental Sergeant-Major, 26 Sergeants, 26 Corporals, 10 Trumpeters, and 507 Privates. The regiment at that date was twelve over its strength, and was ordered to stop recruiting until these had been absorbed. The total strengths of the several troops, including Officers, were:—Marlborough, 80; Devizes, 70; Melksham, 42; Warminster, 80; Hindon, 62; Chippenham, 47; Malmesbury, 49; Salisbury, 76; Everley, 45; Swindon, 41; total, 592 officers and men. Mr. Peniston, son of the Assistant-Adjutant, was appointed Regimental Sergeant-Major in January. On the 8th February, the conduct of the regiment was brought under the notice of the House of Commons by Mr. Hunt on a motion introduced by him for an address to the King praying for an amnesty for the late rioters. This "Orator Hunt," one of the noisiest advocates of so-called popular rights and general disorder, was the Mr. Henry Hunt whose trial for challenging Lord Bruce, in 1799, has been previously described, and he was not going to let slip this opportunity of paying off old scores. It appeared that he was travelling through Wiltshire with the object of getting orders for his blacking at the time of the riots, and he presented the House with a very curious description of what came under his notice. He said that while he was at Overton and Andover he saw a harmless crowd violently attacked by a large number of special constables, and beaten with clubs until "the blood ran down to their heels." That the Salisbury authorities had talked the mob into violence, and that

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the fires and other outrages were the direct result of their actions. That in nineteen out of twenty cases the farmers had bribed the rioters to break the machines. and that they had in particular given the Hindon mob £9 to do so. [This was certainly a highly ingenious method of accounting for the circumstance that the rioters had levied a general sort of blackmail on all the farmhouses they came across.] He said further, that Mr. Benett and the Yeomanry had attacked a peaceful crowd on the road in a most horrible manner, that sixteen or seventeen badly wounded men had been put in a wagon and driven seventeen miles to Salisbury, and that they were kept waiting two hours before they could be admitted to the gaol, and three more before they were attended by a surgeon, and that Withers had been brutally beaten by Messrs. Baskerville and Codrington. He concluded with a eulogy on the conduct of a youth called Looker, who had confessed to sending a threatening letter to a farmer named Woodman, who resided near Marlborough, to prevent his giving evidence at the trials, after his father had been falsely accused of the offence, which he said, amidst roars of laughter from all parts of the House, was a fit case for celebration by the historian, poet, and dramatist, and that the young hero would in times of old have been presented with an evergreen crown. The Home Secretary thereupon explained that the father of this artless hero had been sentenced to transportation for life for the offence before the son confessed to it, having been found guilty on apparently conclusive evidence, as it was proved that the letter was sent from his house, that the writing strongly resembled his, and that he had motives for writing the letter. He then proceeded, amidst much amusement, to read this elegant composition which was :— "Mr. Woodman, if you goes to swear against any man in prison, you will have your bloody head and guts cut out." Mr. Benett then replied, vindicating the conduct of the

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Yeomanry. His account was substantially what has been previously given. He stated amongst other things that the mob tossed up a halfpenny to decide whether they should pull his house down, opinions being evenly divided on that point. Fortunately, the more moderate party won, and they contented themselves with destroying the farm buildings; and that when they saw the troop coming they came on with with three cheers, in two lines, under cover of a shower of stones, and that there were only forty-four Yeomen present to contend with six hundred rioters. Other speakers followed on the same side, all joining in commendation of the Yeomen; and a certain gallant admiral having made an uncomplimentary reference to Mr. Hunt's blacking, that gentleman brought the debate to a close by retorting, "That if the admiral could talk about his blacking, he could say something equally uncomplimentary about the admiral's bilge water," whereupon the motion was defeated by 269 to 2.

Mr. Andrews, the Surgeon to the gaol at Fisherton, afterwards wrote a letter entirely denying Mr. Hunt's charges as far as the wounded were concerned, and stating that on the contrary they were admitted at once, and received every care and attention from himself and two assistants. A member of the Hindon troop also wrote to the *Salisbury Journal* saying that they did not attack until their captain and many of the men had been severely wounded by stones, and that they had to choose between flying or fighting for their lives.

On the 2nd March, the Marlborough troop was again called on to suppress a mob that had assembled at Ramsbury, which they accomplished without any difficulty, taking three of the ringleaders prisoners. It turned out afterwards that the magistrate, Mr. Baskerville, had only sent for the Ramsbury troop of Volunteer Cavalry, but that the messenger had called out the Yeomanry by mistake. This was the last occasion on which the services of any of the troops were

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required in their own county at this time, though, as will be seen, they were again called out on the occasion of the riots at Bristol. The whole country was then in a very excited state on the subject of the great Reform Bill. The Tory Ministry had resigned on the 15th Nov. 1830, and Lord Grey had come in at the head of the Whig party as the avowed advocate of Parliamentary Reform; and on March first Lord John Russell introduced the Bill; but on being defeated in committee a dissolution followed, and the election of a new Parliament was accompanied by considerable disorder in many places. On the rejection of the Bill by the House of Lords, riots of a most serious character took place throughout the country, and the Ministry, being at the commencement of them not altogether sorry to see a limited amount of agitation in favour of their favourite measure, and on more than one occasion neglecting to put them down with a firm hand at first, they often assumed very alarming proportions before they were got under. From all these disorders Wiltshire enjoyed an honourable immunity, caused no doubt in some part by the firmness with which those of the preceding year had been suppressed. The county was, however, as a whole, strongly in favour of Reform, and political feeling ran so high that a mutiny nearly occurred in the Salisbury troop, because Lord Arundell had voted against the Bill. A remonstrance, signed by Sergeant-Major Peniston and thirty troopers, was forwarded to him. Mr. Everett took Lord Arundell's part very strongly, and so much unpleasantness was the result that he eventually judged it prudent to resign. The dissensions were composed by the exertions of Mr. Peniston, Sen., though not before eight troopers had left. Lord Arundell seems to have taken this unruly proceeding very much to heart, as he apparently decided on resigning at the first opportunity, and did in fact do so the following year.

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CHAPTER VIII.

The Bristol Riots.

The Reform Bill had been carried in the new House of Commons on the 24th June by a majority of 136, but the Lords finally rejected it by a majority of 41 on the 7th October. This step was immediately followed by serious riots in many of the large towns, but in Bristol a variety of unfortunate circumstances led to an outbreak of violence that has happily seldom been paralleled in the history of this country. The timidity and apathy of the local authorities, both military and civil, formed a marked contrast to the decision and firmness displayed in Wiltshire on similar occasions the previous year, and the destruction of life and property that now took place in consequence, before quiet was restored, proved the value of the services of the magistrates and Yeomanry of Wiltshire in stopping at the outset disorders that might easily have led to even more disastrous results

Sir Charles Wetherell, the Recorder of Bristol, and a member of Parliament, had particularly distinguished himself by his opposition to the Reform Bill, and it was known to the authorities that the lower classes of Bristol were determined to show their disapproval of his conduct when he visited the town on the occasion of the gaol delivery, fixed for Saturday, the 29th October. The Mayor having in consequence asked for the assistance of some cavalry as a precautionary measure, a troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards and a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons were sent and quartered in the city, the whole being under the command of Lieut.-

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Colonel Brereton. This officer, who appears to have been a kind-hearted, weak man, of no decision of character, by his temporising conduct with the mob, was undoubtedly the main cause of the riot assuming the proportion it ultimately did. Sir C. Wetherell entered the city about mid-day, and was received with hisses and stone-throwing by a crowd that lined the roads. Being protected by a large body of special constables the Recorder succeeded in reaching the Guildhall, and the Court, after being formally opened, was adjourned till Monday morning. He then proceeded to the Mansion-house, where a banquet was to be given by the Mayor and Corporation. From mid-day till four in the afternoon a sort of running fight had been kept up between the rioters and the special constables, and as the disorder continued to increase, the Mayor thought it proper to read the Riot Act, and the constables made an attempt to clear the streets in front of the Mansion-house. The mob, being by this time largely increased by the arrival of many bad characters, defeated the constables, many of whom were severely injured, and, following up their advantage, made a determined attack on the Mansion-house, which was speedily gutted, and its contents thrown out of the windows. The Recorder fortunately succeeded in escaping through a back door, and, by the urgent request of the Mayor, Mr. Pinney, he at once left the town. By this time, the troop of the 3rd and one troop of the 14th had arrived on the square, and Colonel Brereton was requested to give orders to them to clear the streets, but instead of acting as it was his duty to have done, he merely ordered the soldiers to ride through and walk away the mob. The 14th did not even draw their swords; brickbats and other missiles were thrown, by which three of the 14th and some constables were seriously wounded, and were taken into the Mansion-house, which the mob had now quitted. The riots still continued, and,

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at 11 p.m., the 14th were ordered to charge, but received from Colonel Brereton distinct orders only to use the flats of their swords. The rioters then retreated to a number of boats and barges on the river, where cavalry were not able to get at them. In the meantime another crowd had made a determined attack on the Council-house, and the 14th were ordered to proceed there and stop them. Captain Gage, who commanded the squadron, was not troubled with any of Colonel Brereton's scruples, and speedily dispersed them, after one of the leaders had been shot; and there was no doubt that, but for this decisive conduct, the work of pillage and incendiarism would have then commenced. Towards 2 a.m., on Sunday morning, comparative quiet was restored, and the troops returned to their quarters, a picket being left at the Council-house. About seven a.m., the mobs began again to assemble, many of the rioters having spent the interval in drinking the wines and spirits they had captured in the Mansion-house. Colonel Brereton still refused to allow the troops to act, saying the mob was good humoured, and that nothing would happen if they were not interfered with. The troops were, however, eventually ordered to parade; the 3rd, who, being more particularly under Colonel Brereton's influence, had done absolutely nothing to maintain order, were received with cheers, but the 14th with groans and execrations, accompanied by the most diabolical threats. Colonel Brereton then rode up to Captain Gage, and said: "It appears that the whole of the disturbance is caused by the presence of the 14th; you will, therefore, be pleased to take them to their quarters;" and turning to the mob, he said, "If I send the 14th away, will you return to your own homes?" Having been answered with loud shouts of "Yes, we will," he again ordered the 14th to leave, and Captain Gage accordingly marched his men off to their quarters. While proceeding thither, the squadron was much

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harassed by stones, broken bottles, bits of iron, and other missiles, and the conduct of the rioters who followed them was so threatening that the rear threes had several times to fire on them with their pistols, and by this fire one man was killed and three or four wounded. Colonel Brereton, having been informed of this, went to the Mayor to endeavour to obtain his sanction to the 14th leaving the city altogether, on the pretext that it was only their presence that excited the mob, but eventually, on his own responsibility, ordered Captain Gage to march his squadron to Keynsham, and remain there, which he shortly after did. The mob, encouraged by the impunity they met with, and having, moreover, conceived the notion that having driven the 14th from the town no one dare attempt to cope with them, proceeded from one outrage to another, until the whole city was given up to the most dreadful disorder. By 2 p.m., the rioters had carried the House of Correction by storm, and after liberating the prisoners, set it on fire, and proceeded to the new gaol, which they demolished. About 6-30 p.m., the Lawfordgate Prison and the Mansion-house were in flames, and a large number of rioters were busy destroying the Bishop's palace, which ultimately shared the same fate. During all this time no attempt of any kind was made in the city to put a stop to these excesses. Bands of men went roaming about, breaking into all the public-houses and distributing the drink, and so systematically was the work of demolition at last carried on, that they frequently sent men on to warn the householders, in parts they had marked down for destruction, to leave their houses if they wished to escape death. The alarm had now spread to the neighbouring counties, and between ten and eleven o'clock at night, the Doddington troop of Gloucestershire Yeomanry marched into the town. Captain Codrington, who commanded them, reported his arrival personally to Colonel Brereton, and asked for in-

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structions; but being unable to obtain any from him, and not seeing how he could act on his own responsibility out of his county, after waiting an hour and a half, he marched his troop away. Lord Lansdowne, Lord-Lieutenant of Wilts, having been by this time apprised of the riots, sent out the same night expresses to all the troops of Yeomanry in Wiltshire, and early on Monday morning the men began to assemble at their respective headquarters. None of the Somerset troops seem to have put in an appearance.* The Bath troop was ordered to parade by its Captain, but the majority of the members of it refused to march, and a number of them were afterwards dismissed in consequence. In the meantime, Colonel Brereton actually retired to bed, and his example was followed by Captain Warrington, who commanded the troop of the 3rd Dragoons. At five o'clock the mob had nearly made an end of the destruction of all the public buildings in the city, finishing off with the Custom House, and had proceeded so far with their work of destruction that more than half of Queen's Square was in flames. About this time Colonel Brereton again made his appearance, and, at last, was prevailed on, by the remonstrances of the Mayor and others, to call out the 3rd and send for the 14th. These latter, who had been exasperated their previous treatment, had occupied themselves during their absence by grinding their swords, and on their return made short work of the rioters. By mid-day tranquillity was completely restored, but not without much bloodshed, two being killed and ten wounded with bullets, and two killed,†

* The author has seen in a recent article on the Bristol Riots, a statement that the Queen Charlton troop of the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry was present, but there is no mention of it in the official accounts.

† One of the men killed by a sword-cut was beheaded by an officer of the 14th, who afterwards exchanged into the 16th Lancers. He saw this man throw several pieces of iron at some of the soldiers, and at last he rode at

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forty-eight severely, and thirty-eight slightly wounded by sword cuts. Besides these many met a dreadful fate by being burnt to death, as the rioters had often set fire to the lower parts of the houses, while the upper stories were filled with plunderers; some died of excessive drinking, and others being too drunk to move, were consumed with the buildings they were robbing. One hundred and eighty prisoners were taken, of whom fifty were afterwards capitally charged with riot and burning. In the meantime most of the Wiltshire troops had assembled, and were preparing to march on Bristol. The Marlborough troop, under Lieutenant Ward, started on Monday afternoon, but was stopped by Lord Lansdowne at Calne, as he had received more favourable accounts. Later in the day, as tranquillity was apparently completely restored, he sent orders to the troops to dismiss, with the exception of the Malmesbury troop, which was ordered to remain in quarters at Malmesbury, and the Marlborough troop, which he kept at Calne. On Tuesday evening, as it appeared that no further disturbance was to be apprehended, and that a large force of regulars, under General Jackson, had arrived in Bristol from Gloucester and other places, these two latter troops were also dismissed. A special commission was sent to Bristol to try the prisoners. Four were hung, twenty-seven transported for life, seven sentenced to different shorter terms of transportation, and fifty-four to various periods of imprisonment.

Colonel Brereton and Captain Warrington were both

him. The man ran down a narrow passage with a post in the centre which prevented a horse from passing through. A bystander called out, "gallop round the corner, sir, and you will catch him coming out." He did so, and cutting at the man, just as he emerged at a run from the other end of the passage, his sword struck him at the back of the neck and took his head clean off, much to his astonishment, as he had not intended to kill him. The officer in question was a small man, and used a light sword, which made the result of his blow more remarkable.

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tried by court-martial for their conduct during these riots. The former committed suicide during the trial.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty in 1833 for the first time since 1830, having been too much occupied during the last two years, in aiding the civil power, to do so. The training was held at Devizes, and the regiment was inspected by Colonel Scott on the 1st October. Lieut.-Colonel Baker commanded in the field, as the Marquis of Bath, who was suffering from a severe cold, was unable to be present. This year the new cavalry drill was practised for the first time, and on the inspection day the regiment was put through the following successive movements: 1, retire by threes from the right of squadrons (from line); 2, form line to the rear; 3, column of troops in rear of the right; 4, form close column; 5, line to the left on the 3rd squadron; 6, inverted line to the rear by the wheel-about of troops; 7 and 8, column of troops from the right of squadrons to the left and change direction to the right; 9, line to the left on the new alignment; 10, retire in echelon of squadrons from the left covered by skirmishers; 11, line on the 3rd squadron; 12, by threes change position half left; 13, column of troops in succession by the rear; 14, line to the rear on the leading troop; 15, by threes change position right back; 16, quarter column on the first squadron right in front; 17, attack to the front by squadrons in succession; 18, line to the front on the first squadron; 19, attack to the front; 20, countermarch on the centre, which movement brought the regiment back to its original front. Colonel Scott complimented the regiment highly on its proficiency; and the whole field-day certainly would be a very severe test of the capabilities of any corps. Most of the movements given have since been abolished as being too complicated for any practical service.

The next year the Chippenham, Swindon, Devizes,

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Hindon, and Salisbury troops assembled at their respective headquarters for six days' drill during the autumn. The remaining troops did no duty.

In 1835, the troops were drilled only by their own Captains, the arms and appointments being inspected by Lieutenant Peniston.

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CHAPTER IX.

The Chartist Riots.

On the 26th April, 1836, Lieut. and Adjutant Pettit died at his house in Salisbury, aged eighty-two. No successor to him was appointed until 1840, and Lieut. Peniston continued to act as Adjutant without any regular commission. The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Devizes on the 6th October, strength 415, of all ranks, and was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Charlterton. Major Benett commanded in the field. A difficulty arose this year with the Everley troop, owing to many of its members objecting to coming out in October on the ground of its interfering with harvest work. The whole troop resigned except a Sergeant (Stagg) and seven troopers, who came in to Devizes on the day of assembly; but twelve others afterwards turned out on its being pointed out to them that they were liable to a fine, under the Yeomanry Act, if they resigned within fourteen days of the day fixed for permanent duty. Colonel Wroughton, in consequence, resigned, much against the wish of Lord Bath and Colonel Baker, and was succeeded the next year by Sir E. Antrobus, who, by bringing in several of his own tenants, saved the troop from extinction a second time. This year (1837) there was no permanent duty, everyone being occupied with the excitement of a general election. On the 27th June, Colonel the Marquis of Bath died, and was succeeded by Earl Bruce. Though Lord Bath had seldom taken any very active share in commanding the regiment in the field, he paid the greatest attention to its interior economy. Lord Bruce, on Mr. Peniston's retirement in

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GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK,

EARL BRUCE AND MARQUIS OF AILESBURY.

Colonel and Lieut.-Col. Commandant, 30th June, 1837.

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1839, complimented him on his management of the regimental funds, as the prosperous condition they were in enabled him to entirely reclothe the men during the first year of his command; but it was afterwards ascertained that this was owing to Lord Bath having paid out of his pocket a sum amounting to nearly £4,000 during the time he commanded the regiment.

In 1838, the regiment, under Colonel Earl Bruce, assembled at Devizes on 22nd October for eight days permanent duty. The regiment was newly clothed this year, and several alterations were made with the intention of assimilating the uniform to that of the Regular Light Dragoons. Shakoes were substituted for helmets, and blue cloth overalls with red stripes for the leather breeches and gaiters.

In 1839, the disorders connected with the Chartist movement began to spread into Wiltshire, and caused much apprehension lest the unfortunate disturbances of 1830 and 1831 should be renewed. This movement was originated at a meeting between six members of Parliament and six delegates from London working men's associations, held in the spring of 1839. At this meeting the celebrated "Five Points of the New Charter," as they were afterwards called, were drawn up as the basis of an agitation for further Parliamentary reform. These were universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, payment of members, and abolition of the property qualification. Though this programme found supporters in some of the northern counties, public opinion generally was decidedly against further agitation at the time. The nation as a whole was fully satisfied with the popular advantages gained by the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, and convinced that all changes necessary for the well-being of the kingdom could be peaceably accomplished by means of the Reformed Parliament. In the early part of the year, a national convention was formed in London

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of delegates from the working classes, and a petition in favour of the Five Points, signed by so many names that it was necessary to roll it into the House of Commons in a barrel, was presented to Parliament. The House refused to consider the petition, and riots immediately followed in several large towns. With the exception of some parts of Wales they nowhere rose to any serious height, but at Newport, where the disorders were fomented by one Foot, a borough magistrate, some loss of life occurred, and the regular troops had to be called in before order was restored. The proximity of these riots naturally caused the first appearance of anything of the kind to be regarded with much alarm in Wiltshire. On the 6th May a riotous assemblage took place at Chalford, the men attending it having been collected by a number of disreputable agitators headed by one Hayward, a tea dealer, of Stroud. Mr. T. Hill Phipps, of Leighton, went alone to the meeting and advised them to disperse, which they at first refused to do, but on his leaving for the purpose of obtaining assistance they found it prudent to do so. Meetings had also been convened for the 7th at Westbury, and the 8th at Trowbridge. The chief agitators in this district were Roberts, a solicitor's clerk in Bath, and "Citizen Potts," a Trowbridge druggist. The magistrates having had in previous years experience of the ease with which riots were got up in these places thought it prudent to be ready with precautions to preserve peace, and a troop of the 10th Hussars from Frome, and the Warminster troop of Yeomanry, were accordingly sent for. In the evening a large crowd began to assemble in Westbury, but the leaders not liking the appearance of things proceeded to march off their followers towards Chalford, but they were stopped by the magistrates and cavalry, and Potts and Roberts having been arrested, the mob dispersed without making any resistance. These two persons were at once sent

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off to Fisherton Gaol under an escort of the Warminster troop. The Trowbridge magistrates on Tuesday morning sent for the assistance of the Devizes and Melksham troops, which arrived in the town about 6-30 in the evening under the command of Major Olivier. A number of constables had also been obtained from London. These men were armed with cutlasses and pistols in addition to their staves, and it was decided that they should arrest the leaders as soon as any disposition to riot was manifested. By this time a disorderly crowd of about 5,000 persons had assembled in the Market-place and Church-yard, and several seditious speeches were delivered. The police, by direction of the magistrates, immediately arrested the speakers, and after some parleying, the mob were induced to disperse without much difficulty. The house of "Citizen Potts" was searched, the magistrates not being aware that he had been arrested at Chalford. Much amusement was caused by the discovery in it of a large barrel containing a number of cannon, musket, and pistol balls of various sizes, from 14 lbs. downwards, labelled "Pills for Tories of different strength;" canisters of gunpowder labelled "Powders to carry off Tories;" and a number of pike heads, "Lancets for bleeding Tories." The troops returned to their head-quarters the next day, and were dismissed shortly afterwards, as everything seemed quiet. This was the only occasion on which any troops were called out in Wiltshire to put down Chartists, the respectable inhabitants generally taking the law into their own hands when any meetings were convened. At Devizes there was a sharp fight between the townspeople and a number of disorderly characters who had assembled there the next week, in which the latter were completely worsted and driven out of the town. The contemptible character of the leaders caused the movement to be much ridiculed, and contributed to its early extinction. The magistrates of Trowbridge

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addressed the following letter of thanks to Major Olivier and the troops of Yeomanry for their services on this occasion, when they were dismissed :—

Sir,—We are happy to inform you that we think your further attendance at Trowbridge for the preservation of the peace may be dispensed with, and therefore you may consider the troops under your command dismissed. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without thanking you and the gentlemen comprising the troops under your orders for the alacrity and zeal with which you have on this occasion come forward to aid the magistrates and civil power in the just support of the laws and preservation of the peace; thereby giving another proof of the loyalty and good feeling with which the Yeomanry of Wiltshire are well known to be actuated.

While the troops were at Trowbridge, a fire took place at Steeple Ashton, a great part of the village was burnt, and the rest only saved by the exertions of the Yeomanry, who had turned out and marched to the place when the fire was first seen, under the impression that it was caused by the rioters.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty on Saturday, the 8th of June, at Marlborough, 450 of all ranks were present. The mounted drills were held at Dean Bottom, and lasted from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. The troops were drilled on foot every evening on their return from the field for two hours. The regiment was inspected by Lord de Roos, Colonel Commanding the Blues, on Friday, the 14th, and a ball was given by the Officers the same night. The next morning Colonel Earl Bruce had the regiment paraded previous to its being dismissed, and having formed a square, and after having addressed some compliments to the men on their efficiency, proceeded to express the sincere regret he felt at having to announce to them the resignation of the oldest officer in the regiment. He meant the Adjutant. He then spoke of the long and disinterested services of Mr.

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Peniston, observing that they were wholly gratuitous, and alluded in high terms to his services in the field, and to the advantages the regiment had received from his management of the finances which had enabled him on entering into command to new clothe it. The regret he had expressed, he said, he had no doubt was shared by every officer in the regiment, but he must at the same time admit that after forty-four years' service it was very natural he should look for repose. Mr. Peniston then said that, while he had the Colonel's permission to take leave of the regiment previous to their dismissal, the highly flattering manner in which his lordship had been pleased to rate his services had almost rendered him incapable of taking advantage of it. He then spoke of the strong and natural regret he felt at quitting the regiment in which he had spent so large a part of his life, but the time would speedily arrive when he should be obliged to retire on account of his age, and he thought it better to make way for a younger man. He concluded by taking leave of the regiment, and wishing it every prosperity in the future. The regiment having given three cheers for Mr. Peniston, and another three for the Colonel, were then dismissed.

There were a few small disturbances from the Chartists in the county during the autumn, but these were all easily put down by the special constables, and in the winter the county police were established, an institution that effectually put a stop to further disorders, and was the means of liberating the Yeomanry from the unpleasant duty of keeping the peace that had hitherto devolved on them on every occasion of anticipated tumult.

In 1840, the permanent duty was held at Salisbury, and the regiment was inspected by Lord de Roos, at Homington Down, on Friday, May 29th, in the presence of more than 10,000 spectators. Captain Johnson, the New Adjutant, was present, though he was not gazetted until September. The

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ground was kept by the C and D troops, North Hampshire Yeomanry, under Captain Bingham Barry and Lieutenant W. J. Long. At the conclusion of the proceedings, a Silver Urn was presented to Mr. Peniston, with the following inscription :—

Presented to Mr. Peniston, late Lieutenant and Adjutant, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, by his brother officers, in grateful remembrance of his services in the regiment for nearly half a century, and in token of their sincere regard and esteem.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baker resigned after permanent duty, and was succeeded by Major C. L. Phipps, Captain W. Long being promoted Major in his place.

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CHAPTER X.

1841–1862.

THE next ten years passed uneventfully as regarded the regiment. In 1841, it assembled at Devizes, and was inspected by General the Earl of Rosslyn, on the 14th of May, the ground being kept by a detachment of the North Somerset Yeomanry.

In 1842, it was inspected on the 11th May, by the same officer, at Devizes.

In 1843, it assembled at Marlborough, and was inspected on the 12th May, by Lord Rosslyn.

In 1844, it was inspected at Salisbury, on the 15th May, by Lord Rosslyn.

In 1845, it assembled at Warminster, where there was some difficulty as regarded accommodation, there being an unusually strong muster. 500 were present out of a total of 507 of all ranks. It was inspected by Lord Rosslyn, on the 23rd May, and the ground was kept by the Mells and Frome troops North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry.

In 1846, it was inspected at Devizes, on the 13th of May, by Lord Rosslyn.

In 1847, it was inspected at Marlborough, on the 12th May, by Lieut.-Col. Parker, 1st Life Guards.

In 1848, it was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Parker, at Salisbury, on the 10th May.

In 1849, the Government being in a parsimonious mood, there was no permanent duty, but the squadrons assembled separately for five days' duty, under section 46 of the Volunteer Act, at different dates during the autumn, the men receiving 3s. 4d. per diem pay.

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In 1850, the regiment was inspected by Colonel Parker, at Warminster, on the 15th May.

In 1851, there was no permanent duty or inspection.

In 1852, the regiment was at Devizes, and was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Lord George Paget, 4th Light Dragoons, on the 12th May.

In 1853, the regiment was at Marlborough, and was inspected by Lord G. Paget, on the 13th May. Captain and Adjutant Johnson was unable to be present on account of ill-health, and his duties were performed by Regimental Sergeant-Major Penistone. Capt. Johnson had been unwell all the spring, having caught a bad cold in the winter from the effects of which he was unable to rally. He gradually sank and died on the 28th May, deeply regretted by the regiment and the many friends he had made during his residence in Wiltshire. Lieut.-Colonel Earl Bruce published the following Regimental Order in consequence, dated Marlborough, 30th May, 1853:—

Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Earl Bruce has the painful duty to perform of making known in Orders that Captain and Adjutant Johnson departed this life shortly before one o'clock p.m. on Saturday, the 28th instant.

The Lieut.-Colonel Commandant cannot adequately express how deeply he deplores the loss of this meritorious officer, whose services in the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry extend over a period of thirteen years.

Captain Johnson came to the regiment in 1840 with the highest reputation as a first rate Cavalry Officer, after the performance of many years' duty in the service of his country, both at home and abroad, including the battle of Waterloo.

From the time he joined the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, up to the last days of his life, his zeal for the efficiency and welfare of the Corps could only be equalled by the energy with which he performed his duties so long as his health permitted him to do so; always rigorously and conscientiously executing these, his duties, he expected those under his orders to do theirs; but, whenever the interests of those

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under his command were involved, the Lieut.-Colonel Commandant can confidently bear witness that there never lived one more truly worthy of being called the soldier's friend.

The Lieut.-Colonel Commandant feels sure that every member of the Regiment, whether Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or Private, will sympathise with the heartfelt grief which he experiences at the loss of this excellent officer and frank and warm-hearted friend.

Captain Johnson was succeeded by Captain Manders, of the Carabineers.

In 1854, the Regiment was inspected at Salisbury, on 19th May, by Lord George Paget.

In 1855, it was inspected at Warminster, on the 18th May, by Colonel Parker, 1st Life Guards.

In 1856, it was at Devizes, and inspected by Colonel Parker on the 23rd May.

The Crimean war had the effect of slightly increasing the number of members, but as there was never the least fear of invasion by Russia, there was little or no excitement in the country on the subject of the auxiliary forces. Peace was concluded this year, and there was no inspection or permanent duty in 1857. The strength shows a slight decrease in consequence, being 457 of all ranks.

In 1858, some further alterations were made in the uniform. The red stripes on the overalls were altered to white, as were also the red facings on the tunic. The size of the shako was much reduced, and an upright "shaving brush" red plume substituted for the white horse-hair one. The regiment was inspected on the 5th May, at Marlborough, by Colonel Parker.

After the inspection, Lord Ailesbury entertained a number of the members of the regiment at Savernake at a dinner, which was rendered remarkable by the very melancholy incident of Regimental Sergeant-Major Penistone's sudden death. Mr. Penistone appeared in his usual health and

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spirits, but, towards the end of dinner, he fell from his seat in what appeared to be a faint. He was removed to an adjoining room, and attended to by Lord Ailesbury and the Surgeon; but, to their great grief and surprise, he was found to be dead. Lord Ailesbury did not think proper to acquaint his guests with what had occurred, but merely stated that Mr. Penistone was very unwell, and they shortly afterwards left the house and returned to quarters in ignorance of what had really occurred, which was not generally known until the following day. Mr. Penistone was much liked and respected in the Regiment, and his death was greatly regretted. On the 29th, Lord Ailesbury issued the following Regimental Order:—

Headquarters, Marlborough, 29th May, 1858.

It is the painful duty of the Colonel Commandant to record in orders the death of the late Regimental Sergeant-Major Penistone, which took place on Wednesday, the 5th instant, while the regiment was on permanent duty at Marlborough.

It is impossible for the Colonel Commandant to allude in orders to this sad event without expressing his great admiration for the many excellent qualities of the late Sergeant-Major.

Sergeant Major Penistone was probably more thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the post which he occupied than any one not brought up in the ranks of the army ever was. He was, moreover, on every occasion most zealous in the performance of those duties; and, from his peculiarly modest and agreeable manners, was justly a general favourite with all ranks of the Regiment. The Colonel Commandant may truly say that by his death the whole Regiment has sustained a heavy loss and many members of it deplore the bereavement of a kind-hearted friend.

The Colonel Commandant cannot conclude this notice of Regimental Sergeant-Major Penistone's services without expressing his own personal sorrow at the awfully sudden death of this meritorious Non-commissioned Officer, rendered doubly painful to him in consequence of the time and place at which it occurred.

No Regimental Sergeant-Major was appointed after Mr.

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Penistone, and the duties of that post have since been performed by the headquarters permanent Sergeant.

In 1859, the Regiment was inspected at Salisbury, by General Sir J. Yorke-Scarlett, on the 13th May.

This year witnessed the commencement of what was called the "Volunteer movement," which originated in a well-founded distrust of the intentions of the French Emperor, and a conviction of the military weakness of the kingdom. The French were at this time justly considered the most powerful military nation in Europe, and both the Emperor and the army were very ready to resent any affront, real or imaginary, that they might fancy offered to France. The Emperor was just then the object of considerable dislike and suspicion to the more reckless of the advanced Italian conspirators, who imagined that he was engaged in thwarting their endeavours to forward the liberation of Italy. A conspiracy was, therefore, formed to assassinate him, of which one Orsini was the leading spirit. It fortunately proved abortive, and Orsini, with some others, found a refuge in England. The French Government applied for his surrender, but having failed to legally establish his connection with the murderous attempt, his extradition was opposed, and great irritation was thereby caused in France. A number of Colonels in the French army signed and presented an address to the Emperor, expressing their devotion to his person and their anxious desire to be led against his enemies. Many expressions and menaces in this address were evidently directed against England, and it was strongly suspected in this country that the Emperor had secretly instigated the agitation as an excuse for declaring war. The result was the immediate formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps all over Great Britain on the model of the old Volunteer Associations of 1804. The Yeomanry profited considerably by the military enthusiasm, and Lord Ailesbury was not only able to com-

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plete his establishment of mounted men, but to put in practice a project that he had been for some time maturing of attaching a certain number of riflemen to each squadron.

In 1860, there was no permanent duty or inspection, as the troops were fully occupied in drilling their recruits, the numbers having increased from 485 to 628 in the twelve months, and in equipping and teaching the new dismounted detachments.

In 1861, the regiment assembled at Warminster, and the dismounted men accompanied the regiment to the field for the first time. Their dress was similar to that of the mounted Yeomen, except that they had no spurs and no stable dress, and were armed with a long rifle and bayonet. They were mounted on long, narrow, outside cars, long enough to carry twelve men, six on each side; the wheels being underneath the seats; drawn by two horses. There were two cars attached to each squadron, and as this year there were only eighty riflemen, each car carried eight men only. They were attached to the Devizes, Marlborough, Melksham, and Chippenham troops, and officered by Captain Fane Benett, Lieut. Major Calley, and Cornet Lord E. Thynne; Major Calley, who took great interest in them, having superintended their instruction during the drill season. The regiment was inspected by Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke-Scarlett, the Adjutant General, who was sent down specially to report upon this new addition to the Yeomanry. The cars followed in rear of their respective squadrons, and conformed to the movements of the Regiment as much as possible without getting in the way of the mounted men. The Regiment drilled during the week at Miller's Common, Longbridge, Deverill, as the weather was very cold and stormy, in preference to the Down, which is very much exposed; but the riflemen were upon the Down every day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., hard at work at all kinds of drill,

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including a good deal of running, and the manual and platoon exercise. The inspection took place on the 15th May, in presence of a very large crowd of spectators; the ground being kept by the Frome troop of North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, under the Earl of Cork. After the parade movements, the following manœuvres were gone through:—

Advance in echelon of squadrons from the left, covered by the rifles in skirmishing order.

Echelon change front to the right; attack to the front; and re-form line on the 3rd squadron.

Form quarter column.

The rifles to the front in skirmishing order, supported by the 1st squadron; attack to the front by squadrons in succession.

Re-form quarter column.

Deploy to the left; 4th and 5th squadrons attack to the front, supported by the fire of the rifles. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd squadrons in reserve.

Some further movements were executed, and the rifles performed the manual and platoon and bayonet exercise, which was gone through very creditably.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the inspecting officer made the following remarks. He said it was two years since he had the honour to inspect them, and he was then able to give a very favourable report of their efficiency. Since then they had adopted the novel plan of attaching to their troops bodies of dismounted rifles. He thought, with a few modifications, they might become a good arm for service, and he considered Lord Ailesbury entitled to credit for having adopted the plan. They, too, were entitled to commendation for the excellent way in which they had performed their evolutions, and he did not see why the eight men on the car should not be as effective as a 6-pounder gun, they would certainly be less expensive, and would be very effective in a

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close country. Lord Ailesbury also expressed himself as very well pleased at the success of the experiment, and thanked Major Calley in particular for the time and trouble he had devoted to carrying it out. There were, including the riflemen, about 500 Yeomen present, out of a total of 628.

In 1862, the permanent duty was performed at Marlborough, 554 being present; the inspection (by Major-General Lawrenson) was held on the 9th May. The weather during the whole week was very wet and cold.

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CHAPTER XI.

The Regiment receives a new Title.

In 1863, the Regiment received a fresh mark of the Royal favour on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Marquis of Ailesbury, at Savernake Forest.

The Prince arrived at Marlborough on the 10th February, and was received by an escort of eighty men of the Marlborough troop, who escorted him to the Forest. His Royal Highness remained there until Monday the 13th. After attending a meet of the Tedworth hounds, he left for Windsor. The dismounted men attached to the troop formed a guard of honour at Savernake station. The Prince was pleased to express his approbation at the compliment paid him, and at the appearance both of the mounted and dismounted men; and, as it appeared that this was the first occasion on which any regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry had ever furnished an escort for a Prince of Wales, he further expressed his desire of commemorating the occasion in some permanent manner. The regiment assembled for duty at Devizes on the 23rd April, and after church parade on the following Sunday, having been marched to the Market Place, formed a hollow square. Colonel the Marquis of Ailesbury placed himself in the centre, and made the following address:—

Gentlemen, it is my very pleasing duty to inform you of a special favour that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer on the Regiment. You are aware that on the 10th of February last the Marlborough troop had the distinguished honour of forming an escort to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Savernake. The soldierlike bearing of that troop, together with the completeness

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of their movements, elicited the marked admiration of His Royal Highness, and he was pleased to express his warm admiration to the whole company,

Gentlemen, it appeared to me that the admiration so expressed was so highly complimentary to the whole regiment, that I immediately suggested that His Royal Highness should give it some permanent record, and, inasmuch as this was the first regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry that had had the honour of attending the Prince of Wales, I desired that it might henceforth bear his name, and be called the "Prince of Wales' Own." To this His Royal Highness at once assented, and expressed his willingness, or rather his desire, to confer on this regiment so marked a proof of his favour, provided that Her Majesty should be pleased to confirm this approval. Gentlemen, I lost no time in laying the whole of the circumstances before Her Majesty, and yesterday I had the honour to receive the full approval of Her Majesty expressed in this letter from the Secretary of State for War:—

War Office, 23rd April, 1863.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of the 31st instant, and to inform you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the title of "Prince of Wales' Own" Royal Regiment being borne by the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Regiment will, therefore, henceforth bear the distinctive and honourable title of "Prince of Wales' Own." It is but just that I should say that this is mainly due to the soldierlike bearing and efficient execution of the duties performed on the occasion before referred to by the Marlborough troop, and, therefore, it appears to me that the thanks of the whole Regiment are due to that troop for the honour they have gathered to it. I may also remark that this distinguished mark of Her Majesty's favour would not have been obtained if the regiment had not been already a Royal Regiment, because Her Majesty has decided that such honourable distinctions as have been given to this Regiment cannot be accorded to any except those previously honoured by some marked Royal approval, and you are doubtless aware that this has been a Royal Regiment since 1831, when it performed some marked services. Gentlemen, I again refer to the favour that has been accorded, and congratulate you on your new and honourable title, and am pleased to predict from the attention you give

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to your duties, and your demeanour in the field, that you will be worthy of the Royal favour that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer on you. In past years you have earned the admiration of your officers for you have not a superior in any county regiment in the United Kingdom, and I am sure that this year you more than equal your former selves. Gentlemen, I think you will all agree that we should give three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, and also for the Prince of Wales, from whom our new honour comes.

Three cheers were then given, and the men returned to quarters.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Lawrenson on the 29th April, and was dismissed on the following day.

The next year, 1864, the permanent duty was held at Salisbury, and Lord Ailesbury being unwell, the Lieut.-Colonel, the Marquis of Lansdowne, commanded. Major-General Lawrenson inspected the regiment on the 10th May, there being 450 present, out of a total strength of 613.

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CHAPTER XII.

The Great Warminster Row.

In 1865, the Regiment assembled at Warminster on Saturday, the 6th May, and was inspected by Major General Lord George Paget on the 12th. The weather was very bad during the week, but everything having apparently passed off well in other respects, the members of the Regiment of all ranks were considerably astonished by the appearance in the *Salisbury Journal* of the 20th May, of the following paragraph, headed "The Yeomanry Cavalry at Warminster."

We regret that the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry in Warminster was characterised by very great excesses, which reflect much discredit on the "Prince of Wales' Own." We have spared no pains to ascertain the facts of the case, but owing to the desire on the part of the tradesmen at Warminster to prevent the particulars being known, we are unable to state the names of the offenders or the troops to which they belonged. Many of the details we have ascertained are too indecent for publication. In the day, respectable women could not walk unattended through the streets with safety. At night, houses of respectable tradesmen were damaged, and in one case broken into; their property injured and their families insulted. Women of bad character were stripped to the skin, tied to poles and dragged naked through the streets. In one instance one of these unfortunate women after having been subjected to indescribable barbarities was thrown into a river, and though we believe that there is no truth in the report that she has since died from the effects of the barbarous treatment, we can hardly think that she escaped without serious injury. It will be needless to give other instances, and common decency forbids us to state all we have heard. It is difficult to believe that the officers could have remained ignorant of what was the general topic of conversation, but it is harder to believe that any gentleman could have known of such

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excesses without making an effort to stop them However, unless energetic steps are taken by the officers and the more respectable of the men to remove the disgrace which now attaches to the Regiment, we understand it is proposed to memorialise the government for the disbandment of the Regiment.

This remarkable onslaught is noticeable at once for the vigour of its denunciation and the vagueness of its charges. It might have been supposed that where such awful iniquities had been committed and such wide-spread indignation had been aroused, no exertions of a few interested tradesmen could have sufficed to baffle the inquiries of the virtuous newspaper emissaries as to the names, or at any rate, the troops of the offenders: even if the tradesmen themselves, who seemed by this account to have been the principal victims of these unspeakable atrocities, had not been the first to come forward to denounce their oppressors, all of whom could of course have been easily indentified in a place where they must have been too well-known to escape recognition, particularly as part, at any rate, of the crime was said to have been committed in open day. Naturally a great amount of indignation was aroused in the regiment at these unexpected charges, and an active correspondence at once ensued. The next issue of the *Journal*, on the 27th, was full of letters on the subject. First came a communication from Major Grove, who, having written to Mr. Abbot, the superintendent of police at Warminster, to ask if he had any cognisance of the iniquities referred to in the published statement, now forwarded his reply for publication, which was :—" That the statement referred to was totally incorrect. That no female was stripped, insulted, or thrown into the water." He, however, seems to admit that a certain amount of " larking " took place, for he goes on to state " that the worst thing that could be charged against them was at Mr. Haley's. That Mr. Everett's shutters had been taken down

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at night, but that those who did it had paid him compensation at the time, and that he was satisfied. That all the damage he could hear of was that eight or nine knockers and bell-pulls had been taken, and four panes of glass broken during the week." It appeared afterwards, on investigation, that the brass door plate had been pulled off the door of one Mr. Haley, who was a painter and glazier, and that the perpetrators, repenting afterwards of their evil doing, went back to restore it and make compensation. When they knocked at the door again for that purpose, Mr. Haley, who naturally imagined that some fresh attack was in progress, emptied a bucket of paint that he had ready over them from an upper window, and the men indignant at their penitence being received so ungraciously, kicked in the door, and having thrown the plate on the floor inside, went off. Mr. Fussell, the clerk to the magistrates, followed suit with a letter admitting that a few bell handles had been abstracted, but giving an unqualified denial and flat contradiction to everything else. Quarter-master Flower also wrote denying all knowledge of such proceedings, and asserting the innocence of the Salisbury troop at any rate. Though everything but the few trivial things above mentioned, things foolish and no doubt reprehensible, but still very different to the alleged atrocities, had been flatly denied, the undefeated *Journal* returned at once to the charge, and this time condescended to give some authority for its allegations in the following statement from "Our Trowbridge Correspondent."

"Mr. Stephen Mizen, of Bradford-on-Avon, one of the oldest and most respected members of the Trowbridge troop of Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, wishes to state that the accounts of the disgraceful doings of the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry at Warminster, as recorded in the *Salisbury Journal*, are strictly correct as far as they go, the greater part being

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too bad to be told." That moreover, a "Minister of the Gospel" had been captured by some Yeomen when out on the spree, and, having been tied in a wheelbarrow, was wheeled about for some time by them, and only released on condition of preaching a sermon. That the conduct of some of the men had been disgraceful in the extreme, and that, though he had been twenty-four years in the regiment, he should resign unless the guilty ones were found and expelled, and that the outrage of tying a woman to a pole and ducking her in the river occurred on the Wednesday. A fresh charge was also produced, namely, that Mr. Haley had had a threatening letter containing most disgraceful and indecent expressions sent to him by some anonymous Yeomen, and that Superintendent Abbot, had, by a subterfuge, obtained the criminating document from Haley's wife in his absence, with a view of hushing up the matter, and the article finished up by accusing Messrs. Fussell and Abbot of now trying to screen their own connivance at these inquities by denying that they ever took place.

Here at last were some categorical accusations, and the Yeomanry at once confuted them in the most satisfactory manner in the next issue of the *Journal* on the 3rd June.

First came a letter from Earl Nelson, Captain of the Salisbury troop, stating that though Haley had certainly been injured to the extent already admitted, that he had revenged himself apparently to his own satisfaction by throwing the bucket of paint over the man who went to offer reparation; that no other complaint had ever been brought forward, so that it was impossible for the officers to know anything about the alleged outrages, as neither he nor any other of them had ever seen anything of the sort, and that even the anonymous correspondents of the paper could not give either the names or troops of the offenders. Mr. Abbot followed with a letter denying that he wanted to hush up any-

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thing, and stating that he had removed the letter from Haley's window because it contained indecent expressions, and that it was now in his possession; that there was no proof of the writer; that there was not a word of truth in the story either about the ducking of the woman, or the "Minister of the Gospel;" and further, that Mr. Mizen had never been in Warminster at all during permanent duty, as he had sick leave from the training. Mr. Mizen himself, evidently much disgusted at having the whole scandal calmly fastened on him, wrote to say that he never saw any of the things, or knew anyone who had. That he had heard such things talked of, and that he had said, "*that if such things were true*, that though he had served thirty years he would resign." That he had never authorised any correspondent to use his name; that all he knew was mere hearsay, and that personally he did not believe a word of it. "The Trowbridge Correspondent," however, maintained still that Mizen had told him what he had published in the presence of other members of the troop, and requested him to publish it. In the face of these contradictions the *Journal* began to back out of its previous defiant attitude, and, disclaiming any personal feeling in the subject, said it was only actuated by a sense of public duty, and rather insinuating that the Regiment ought to be very thankful for the opportunity that had been afforded it of vindicating its character.

In the next issue, on the 10th June, the Marquis of Ailesbury appeared upon the scene in a letter from Captain and Adjutant Manders, saying that he was instructed by the Colonel to write to the editor with reference to the remarks on the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, that if the statements made were correct, he would adopt the severest measures against the perpetrators, but that all the officers commanding troops denied that anything of the kind had come to their knowledge, and that the result of careful inquiries

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made by himself, Captain Manders, and others under the Colonel's direction, had led to no confirmation whatever of the truth of the charges made, but rather, on the contrary, to the conviction that no such acts ever took place. That the testimony of the Clergyman and other inhabitants concurred in expressing their belief that nothing in the conduct of the Regiment could possibly justify such statements, and that he must therefore call on the Editor to give up his authorities for the statement made, and that in default of his doing so, must conclude that he had none. To this the Editor replied that he could not give up the names of correspondents without their own consent. As apparently, these persons did not care about exposing themselves to the consequences of their reckless remarks, none of their names ever were divulged, except that of E. D. Bennett, the Trowbridge Correspondent, who still stoutly maintained that Mizen had made the statements in question.

Lord Ailesbury now threatened an action for libel, and the Editor of the Journal employed detectives to discover the names of the supposed perpetrators of the outrages. The only thing placed beyond doubt was that, as there is no river in Warminster, no woman could have been ducked in it. Eventually, as Lord Ailesbury on the one side knew that a certain amount of knocker wrenching and other similar amusements, which were at that period rather fashionable as an evening diversion, had taken place, and the Editor began to be afraid that all the more serious charges really were without foundation in fact, the matter was allowed to drop by mutual consent. The unfortunate Mr. Mizen alone came in for retribution for his indiscreet assertions, for the men of his troop conceived that he had come rather badly out of the affair, Mr. Fuller having urged him to bring an action for libel against the *Journal* without success, and on the first day of the permanent duty next year they stripped all the

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saddlery off his horse when the Regiment had dismounted on Roundway Down, Devizes, and turned the animal loose, leaving its owner to walk home as best he could; and finding himself on bad terms with his comrades, he resigned shortly afterwards.

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CHAPTER XIII.

1866 TO 1871.

In 1866, the Regiment assembled at Devizes, and was inspected by General Lawrenson on the 11th May. The day was very wet, as, indeed, the whole week had been. Neither Lord Ailesbury nor Lord Lansdowne was present, and the Regiment was commanded by Major Lord Ernest Bruce during the training, at which there were present a total of 500 of all ranks.

In 1867, the regiment was inspected at Marlborough by Colonel Vyse, of the 3rd Hussars, accompanied by Colonel FitzWygram. Shortly before the training a great Volunteer Review was held at Salisbury, at which the Salisbury, Hindon, and Warminster troops were present, together with a few detachments from the others made up into a troop, the whole being under the command of Lord C. Bruce. The troops were formed as a division of three brigades, the whole being under Colonel Erskine, Inspector of Volunteers, on the Down, about three miles from Salisbury, on the London road. The field state was as follows:—

Cavalry, under Capt. Lord Charles Bruce.	
4 troops Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry	150
1 troop Hants Volunteer Light Horse	38
Artillery, under Lieut.-Colonel Bower.	
1st Hants, 6 guns	168
23rd Dorset, detachment of	63
1st Infantry Brigade, under Lieut.-Colonel Dunsmore.	
1st Ad. Battalion Hants Artillery Volunteers	560
1st Wilts Rifle Volunteers	500
2nd ,, ,, ,, ...	592
1st Hants Engineer Volunteers	91

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2nd Infantry Brigade, under Lieut.-Colonel Luttrell.

1st Ad. Battalion	Hants	Rifle	Volunteers	...	...	...	333
2nd "	"	"	"	...	...	...	468
3rd "	"	"	"	...	...	...	389
4th "	"	"	"	...	...	...	450

3rd Infantry Brigade, under Lieut.-Colonel Mansell.

1st Ad. Battalion	Dorset		Volunteers	...	...	...	600
1st "	Isle of Wight		Volunteers	...	...		394
3rd "	Somerset		Volunteers	...	...	...	400

making the very respectable total of 188 Cavalry, 231 Artillery with 6 guns, 91 Engineers, and 4,586 Infantry.

At 2 p.m., an inspection by Colonel Erskine took place, followed by a march past. The Division then took up a position representing a force advancing along the London road on Salisbury, and endeavouring to seize the alternative road through Clarendon. A short field day was then gone through, after which the whole army returned to Salisbury, very well pleased with their day, which had passed off in a most satisfactory manner.

In 1868, the regiment was inspected at Salisbury, by Colonel the Earl of Mountcharles; strength present, 470. About this time the frantic desire of perpetual change in military matters, that has ended by reducing our army to its present deplorable condition, was just setting in, and was fanned into full fury by the Franco-German war in 1870. The unfortunate Yeomanry were marked down at once by the reformers as an easy prey, and their abolition was seriously considered at the War Office. The first plan proposed was to let them down gently by not calling them out, which presented to Mr. Cardwell and his parsimonious *entourage* the additional advantage of saving money; so, in 1869, no Yeomanry Regiments were embodied for training. But there were, fortunately, a number of influential soldiers of more practical views, of whom the late Colonel Oakes,

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then commanding the 12th Lancers, was the leading spirit, and it was finally decided to give them a chance of survival, contingent on their conforming to several new regulations. Accordingly, in March, 1870, these new rules were provisionally instituted. They are practically what the Yeomanry Cavalry are now serving under, and were as follows: Yeomen to engage to serve for three years. All independent troops to be abolished. Regiments to consist of not less than four or more than eight troops; troops to consist of not less than 40 or more than 50 rank and file, but exceptions might be made in local cases. Existing corps of three troops were to raise another within a reasonable time, or be disbanded. Four cornets, that is, only one per squadron, instead of one per troop as heretofore, were to be allowed. Each troop to have one sergeant and one corporal for 20 privates. All above the strength now fixed to be supernumeraries, and might remain, but without pay. All Yeomen to do eight squad and four troop drills, and recruits sixteen in addition. Troop drills to be attended by sixteen Yeomen, or they do not count. No pay to be issued on permanent duty to those who had not put in their proper number of drills. The Adjutant to go through a course of instruction at Hythe, and to conduct the musketry instruction of the regiment. The permanent Sergeants to go through an annual course of instruction, as well as the men. Prizes to be given for good shooting: 25s. for every 10 men who make 40 points, and a prize of £1 to the best shot of each regiment. These rules were finally approved by the War Office, and issued on the 1st of May—all but the part relating to the prizes, which was left out. The establishment of Yeomanry Cavalry was fixed at 36 regiments, with a total of 11,850 of all ranks. At the same time it was proposed to have two permanent Inspectors of Auxiliary Cavalry, one for the northern and one for the

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southern districts, and Colonel Oakes was designated for the latter, though he was not formally appointed until the next year. There was no doubt that a considerable amount of slackness had crept in in many regiments, and that some improvement was urgently required. The Royal Wiltshire was in a much smarter condition than most of the others, principally owing to the very keen interest that the colonel, Lord Ailesbury, always took in the regiment; but notwithstanding this, there were many on the strength who never performed any kind of duty except that of attending dinners. There were, for instance, in 1868, 647 on the roll, but only 490 on permanent duty, and if the only effect of the new rules had been to clear off these gentlemen, certainly no one could have complained; but the rigid enforcement of them, and the general discouragement which the Yeomanry met with at the hands of the Headquarter Staff, coupled with ten years of bad seasons, did far more than this, and a steady decline in numbers, checked only for a short time by the interest excited by the Autumn Manœuvres, set in, and continued down to 1881, when an increase that looks likely to continue began. The decline was very marked this year, when the regiment assembled at Marlborough on the 14th May. Only 300 were present out of 592; and knowing that, in addition to much dissatisfaction with the new arrangements, considerable fears of worse things existed among the members, Lord Ailesbury had a foot parade on the following Monday, and addressed the Regiment, saying that he was aware that many unfounded reports about the Yeomanry had got about, and that therefore he felt it expedient to make some explanatory remarks. He then went on to say that he understood that some of them thought that for the future there were to be thirty days' permanent duty during the year, and pointed out the absurdity of the Government that made a special point of economy, incurring so great an expense. Others

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again, thought that disbandment was imminent, because recruiting had been stopped this year; but he explained that the reason of this was that the regiment was over its strength, a maximum of 450 being only allowed under the new regulations, and that those who would not attend permanent duty would have to leave. Lord Ailesbury then pointed out that the character of the Yeomanry had changed altogether from what it had been of late years, because, owing to the increased facilities for communication afforded by the railways, the new institution of county police, and for other reasons, they would no longer be expected to act merely as preservers of the peace in the county, but would revert to their original position of an important part of the national forces, and that, as the Volunteers had been resuscitated, they would require the Yeomanry to act as the necessary complement of Cavalry to the Auxiliary Forces of the kingdom, and that it was his duty to apply and enforce the new regulations in consequence. He said that Westley-Richard carbines would shortly be issued, though for his part he did not see that they were wanted, as they had already a number of men armed with rifles, and concluded by deploring the short muster of the year, which, he hoped, was not because they were leaving a sinking ship, as he meant to stick by it himself until it was afloat again.

During this year the outbreak of the Franco-German war, and the rapid progress of the German armies through France, caused a considerable panic in the country, and, in consequence, Mr. Cardwell was left free to prosecute to the bitter end those grand schemes of Army reform that culminated later on in the abolition of purchase and the introduction of short service. Every sort of supposed German military idea was crammed down the throats of the unfortunate army, whether suited to English customs or not, in a manner very amusing to any one acquainted with

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military history. After the close of the Peninsular war, the military affairs of the nation were conducted strictly on the old Prussian model, and this continued until after the victory of the Emperor Napoleon over the Austrians in Italy, when all German notions were summarily dismissed and French reigned in their stead. Tight trousers became baggy, and *kepis* the only shape of head-dress that a soldier could be victorious in; even the bonds of discipline were to be relaxed as the waistbelts were tightened, to put our army on an equal footing with that of our neighbours. No more pipe-clay, and no more roast beef, were the orders of the day. A well-made *pot à feu* would atone for all deficiencies. A very amusing series of articles on the subject, by Mr. Charles Dickens, appeared at the time in his periodical, *Household Words*, written by him after a visit to the French camp at Chalons, in which French wisdom was praised and British folly derided. Now all that was over; the French had been beaten with most extraordinary ease, and therefore German ideas were once more in the ascendant, and will most likely continue to be so until either Germany receives, or another great military power inflicts, some decisive defeat. Indeed, it is fortunate that so little is known about the Russian army, or we might have taken to copying them after the defeat of the Turks in 1873, though the inability of our present military infants to grow the one, and the expense of providing the other, would prevent our putting the army into the beards and long great coats which appear to be the only salient features of the Russians that the British intellect has succeeded in apprehending. Among all sorts of new ideas, good, bad and indifferent, the very valuable one of having Annual Manœuvres, in imitation of the Prussian ones, was entertained, and though the expenses attending them must have sorely exercised the Ministerial mind, still the desire to exhibit the efficiency of the Army under the

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new *regime* conquered, and it was decided to bring a large force together in the neighbourhood of Aldershot and Woolmer in the autumn. It was at first intended by the War Office that several Yeomanry Regiments should be present at them, and the Wiltshire Regiment was to have been among them, but the estimates having been subjected to a severe cutting down by the Treasury, the Hampshire and Middlesex only attended, and the Wiltshire Regiment assembled at Salisbury on the 20th September, under command of Captain Grove.*

The Field-days were held at the Butts, instead of Homington Down, and as there was an ordination at the Cathedral, the men attended divine service at St. Thomas' and St. Edmund's. The inspection (by Lieut.-Colonel Hale, 7th Hussars) took place on the 27th, 340 being present, but a very small muster of officers. This year the regiment was reduced to the present number of eight troops, in accordance with the orders of May 1st, 1870; the Everley troop, which numbered less than 20, being given up, and the Melksham troop being amalgamated with Devizes, only four squadrons were consequently formed on parade.

The Aldershot Manœuvres were held during this month (September), and were attended by 36,000 men, including 550 Yeomanry Cavalry. Owing to the bad weather, the inexperience of the Staff, and other causes, more especially the breakdown of the new Control Department, affairs went rather badly. The "Control" was modelled on the system of the French "Intendance," and its principle consisted in handing over the entire management of the stores, munitions of war, forage and food, to a separate department wholly under the management of the Minister for War, and independent of the military authorities. The Intendance had done the French almost as much harm as the enemy

* Lord Ailesbury was ill.

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in the late war, but as it presented the advantages of strengthening the hands of the civilian department at the War Office, in opposition to the military department at the Horse Guards, it was eagerly adopted by the new school of army reformers, under the name of the "Control Department," and the rank and file suffered accordingly. It was fortunately discovered to be quite unworkable, even in peace time, and a year or two afterwards it died a natural death, to the great relief of the service at large, which had suffered many cold, hungry, and sleepless nights, at the hands of the department while it lasted.

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CHAPER XIV.

The Autumn Manœuvres of 1872.

It was decided to hold the manœuvres of 1872 in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, as the ground presented many favourable features for such a purpose; and the Royal Wiltshire were notified to attend. Lord Ailesbury was mindful of the disappointment of the last year, and thought it advisable to obtain permission to hold the annual training at the usual time, particularly as he wished to have the men practised in the ordinary duties of camp life. The Regiment, accordingly, assembled at Marlborough on the 10th May, and, instead of the usual field days, was put through a course of instruction in tent pitching, turning out in service marching order, out-post duties, and similar exercises, under the supervision of Colonel Marshall, commanding the 2nd Life Guards, who inspected it on the 16th. Great preparations were made during the following summer for the manœuvres. A special Act of Parliament was passed for facilitating the movements of the troops, which was an enlarged and amended copy of one that had been passed the previous year. The Act first specified the limits of the area to which it applied. This was to be deemed enclosed by a boundary drawn from the railway bridge over the river Avon, near Ringwood, westerly along the high road leading to Crawford Bridge; thence along the high road to the church at the village of Kingstone; thence along an imaginary straight line to the western point of the ancient entrenchment on Hameldon Hill; thence along an imaginary straight line to the church at Longbridge Deverell; thence along the high road to the railway station at Warminster; thence

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along an imaginary straight line to the church of Little Cheverell; thence along an imaginary line to the railway station at Woodborough; thence along the railway easterly to the engine-house, near the town of Wilton; thence along an imaginary straight line to the Grately station, on the South-Western Railway; thence along that railway to the bridge over the river Avon to Salisbury; thence along the river Avon to the railway bridge, near Ringwood. Provision was made for making compensation to persons whose lands might be damaged by the passage of the troops. Compensation officers were appointed to ascertain the damage done by the troops, and in the event of a dispute the matter was to be referred to the "Court of Arbitration" to be established under the Act. Offences committed by strangers were to be punished by the magistrates appointed by the Secretary of State. A special magistrate might determine a case in the "open air," and if the offence was committed in his view, he might award punishment without any further evidence. By an order of the Secretary of State, the Irish Militia might join the Autumn Manœuvres. The Act, as to the passage of troops, was to remain in force until the 1st of October next, and as to compensation claims to the 1st of June, 1873.

The special magistrates were afterwards appointed by an order in Council, and were told off by name to adjudicate, if necessary, at the several places at which the armies were expected to halt, day by day. They consisted, for the most part, of the magistrates resident in the neighbourhood of such places. These magistrates were entrusted with jurisdiction over all disputes between the military and civilians during the manœuvres, and a consultative committee, as it was called, was also appointed to decide any questions that might arise as to damage to crops, etc., in conjunction with the several officers commanding.

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The troops engaged were formed into two armies, the Northern, which was to assemble at Aldershot, and the Southern, in the neighbourhood of Blandford. The latter force assembled some time before the former, and was complete by the 20th August, when the first field day was held, which was devoted to practising out-post duties. This army consisted of two divisions, under the command of General Sir John Michel, G.C.B., the detail being as follows:—

First Division, under Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B.—

Cavalry Brigade, Colonel V. Baker, 10th Hussars, 7th and 10th Hussars, 12th Lancers, six Royal Horse Artillery Guns.

First Infantry Brigade, Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, 3rd Grenadiers, 1st Coldstream, and 1st Scots Guards.

Second Brigade, Major-General Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment, 50th Regiment, 1st Prov. Battalion Rifle Volunteers, 1st Wilts Rifle Volunteers.

Third Brigade, Colonel Glyn, C.B., 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Royal South Devon Militia.

Two Batteries Field Artillery, one Company Royal Engineers.

Second Division, Major-General Brownrigge, C.B.—

Cavalry Brigade, Major-General Sir T. MacMahon, C.B., 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Dragoon Guards.

First Infantry Brigade, Major-General Sir E. Greathead, K.C.B., 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, 2nd Battalion 23rd Regiment, 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia.

Second Brigade, Major-General F. P. Harding, C.B., 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, 88th Regiment, and Kilkenny Militia.

Third Brigade, Colonel Bruce, 95th Regiment, 1st West York Militia, 2nd Provisional Battalion Rifle Volunteers.

Two Batteries Field Artillery, one Company Royal Engineers.

Reserve: 6 Royal Horse Artillery Guns, Pontoon and Telegraphic Companies, Royal Engineers.

Total.—6 Regiments Cavalry, 19 Battalions Infantry, 18 Horse Artillery Guns, 24 Field Guns, 4 Companies Engineers, making a total of about 15,000 men.

The Volunteer Regiments named, were changed more

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than once for others during the manœuvres, but the general strength and constitution of the force remained about the same throughout.

The work of the day was confined to the practice of outpost duty, and the evolutions were of a most interesting character. The First and Second Divisions of Infantry and portions of the Heavy and Light Cavalry Brigades took part in the manœuvres. The Guards commenced operations near their own ground in the direction of Blandford; then advanced lines of sentries were sent over the edge of the Down, the supports and reserves being posted on the near side of the hill, so that in case of need they would be at hand to push forward over the crest to the front, or to cover the possible retreat of their sentries. The 23rd Royal Welsh and 7th Fusiliers, under command of Major-General Sir E. Greathead, left camp about seven o'clock in the morning and marched to occupy the line of the Tarrant, a brook running south-west to Tarrant Monckton. For the purposes of the day the Tarrant was supposed to be an impassable river, with some of its bridges blown up and others strongly held, and an enemy to be advancing from Wimborne and likely to force a passage. Here pickets were thrown out and sentries posted, and various evolutions performed appertaining to outpost duty. To the left flank a part of the Brigade of Heavy Cavalry was exercised in similar tactics, and on the Race Down the Light Cavalry Brigade were engaged for a time in practising signalling and vidette duty. Three squadrons of the Heavy Cavalry, with tents and transport complete, went out also for a reconnaissance of about fifteen miles. One squadron went in the direction of Teffont; another in the direct road to Salisbury; and a third to Wimborne. The three squadrons camped out and returned to their quarters the following morning.

The next day (Wednesday) was passed in camp. On

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Thursday, a Divisional Field Day was held, which finished with a march past of the whole division. On Friday, the troops were exercised in Brigades under their respective Brigadiers, and on Saturday the two divisions separated in order to commence the real business of the manœuvres, under a scheme provided by the Horse Guard authorities. These operations were quite distinct from those that followed later on, when the Northern Army appeared on the scene. The idea was that a hostile landing had been effected near Weymouth, and that the enemy's force, pushing rapidly forward, had succeeded in establishing itself on the heights above Blandford, while a defending force is marching from Aldershot, *via* Salisbury, to oppose it. The first division, under Sir A. Horsford, was detailed to represent this corps, and marched on Saturday accordingly to Bottle Bush Down, near Cranbourne, where it remained encamped during Sunday. On Monday, the 2nd Sept., Sir A. Horsford made a movement towards Blandford, which may be described as a reconnaissance in force with the object of ascertaining what was the enemy's strength there, and to discover in what direction he was likely to make an attack. The Cavalry Brigade attached to Sir A. Horsford's command started at nine o'clock, and, accompanied by a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, pushed rapidly along the Salisbury Road, through Gussage St. Andrew, until they came to the Cashmere Inn, about halfway to Blandford, but they had still further to ride before they came on any signs of the enemy. At last a point was reached which commands a view of one end of the camp on the Blandford Race Down, and close to the ground patrolled by the enemy's outposts. Here, for the first time, a gun was fired, as if in warning, followed by others at intervals. The Cavalry halted at once, the 7th Hussars and 12th Lancers on the right, supported by the six guns of the Horse Artillery, while the 10th Hussars, forming the left of

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of the line, had on their right a detachment of Lancers to act as a connecting link. Their artillery promptly replied to the challenge, and the whole line held their ground in the face of what became an artillery duel, but, as Colonel Baker's Hussars and Lancers were not supported by infantry at that moment, or for a long time afterwards, he could not venture on any further advance. Indeed, had the enemy known how adventurous the Cavalry were in this respect, there would have been a splendid opening for General Brownrigg's Infantry. General Pym Harding's Brigade, in marching across Launceston Heath, was deceived, it is said, by the direction in which the smoke was blowing into taking the guns of a hostile for those of a friendly battery, and having suffered heavy loss in consequence, was compelled to retire. A similar fate befell the Bays, also forming part of General Brownrigg's army; but, in justice to them, it must be explained that they had to work across an open common commanded by a lofty knoll, on which artillery were posted, while Sir A. Horsford's force had the advantage of numerous fields and hedgerows, behind which they sheltered in turn till they were prepared to rush across to the next. But this knoll itself, though invaluable as a position, was a costly one to hold; and Colonel Baker had frequently to bring up supports. The main body of Sir A. Horsford's Infantry meanwhile had made a long detour to the left, feeling for the enemy in that quarter, and skirmishing, almost too carefully, lost valuable time without corresponding results, for the ground over which they marched had been explored already by the videttes of the Light Cavalry, and their own Artillery was far in advance. Companies of the 16th, 17th, and 50th Regiments, and of the South Down Militia, as they came up, were either told off to act as supports to the Cavalry, or pushed forward, a field at a time, nearer to the enemy. At last, the puffs of smoke from hedges near at hand, showed

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that these were tenanted by skirmishers of the invading army; but in accordance with the fighting throughout the day, they did not betray their presence until the very last moment. Even the Cavalry lay so close in ranks, four deep. beside the hedgerows, one rank of horses being almost in the ditch, and the other three ranks pressed so tightly together that their position was often conjectured rather than ascertained. About half-past one o'clock the firing ceased, and the umpires drew together to compare notes and express their opinion. As far as the advantages of the fighting went these seemed to be principally on Sir A. Horsford's side; he had gained ground and lost none. But as he had failed to make the enemy disclose his actual force, the object with which the expedition was undertaken was held to have failed. General Brownrigg, on the other hand, knowing himself to be in an enemy's country, made no effort to disturb Sir A. Horsford's position.

The next day (Tuesday) the two divisions changed their positions. The First returning to Blandford, and the Second marching to Bottle Bush Down. The First Division was inspected on its arrival at the camping ground, near Blandford, by the Japanese Ambassadors, who showed a lively interest in the spectacle, though the troops did not at all appreciate having to go through parade movements after their seven miles march. No work was done on Wednesday, both divisions being fully occupied in preparing for the action to take place the next day, of which the following account is taken from the *Times*:—

Blandford on Thursday evening:—The Battle of Witchampton to-day was by far the most interesting and instructive of any that have passed since the Southern Army was assembled. A battle upon a grand scale was fought between the two divisions, extending over a front of not less than five miles, from the Salisbury Road upon the north-west, to Witchampton on the south-east. The battle began with a skilfully conceived double attack on the part of General Brownrigg,

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but resolved itself into three successive engagements, in each of which, though with difficulty, Sir A. Horsford was enabled to maintain the position he had occupied at the beginning of the day, and to drive back his assailants with loss. As regards the original plan of the battle, the two divisions had been made to change characters since last they encountered each other. Sir A. Horsford's, which formerly was the British force, on this occasion represented the invaders, who, having crossed the Stour at Blandford, were supposed to be marching upon Salisbury. General Brownrigg's division was looked upon as the advanced guard of an English army coming from the east with instructions to attack the enemy at all hazards, and drive him if possible behind the Stour. The road from Horton to Farnham was treated as a boundary line between the two forces, and, to admit of the necessary dispositions, General Brownrigg's division was ordered on no account to cross the road before a quarter-past nine this morning. At one point the direct line of his advance was broken by extensive woods belonging to Mr. Sturt, M.P., in the neighbourhood of More Crichell, and as these woods would not only be unsuitable in themselves for manœuvres, but are full of the most perplexing rides and paths, in which, without a compass, it would be possible to go on circling for hours, and almost for days together, without ever coming out into the open, it was directed that these roads and paths should not be used by either force, and that the woods themselves should be regarded in the light of impassable marshes. In thinking, therefore, of the operations between the extremities of Witchampton and the Salisbury Road it is necessary to remember that the total front of five miles is broken for about two miles by the intervention of these woods and plantations. General Brownrigg saw in this circumstance a means of surprising the army at Blandford. Advancing from his position, Bottle Bush Down, he made up his mind to direct a strong attack upon the extreme left of Sir A. Horsford's position at Launceston Down, while with his main force he crept round on the extreme right at Witchampton and took his adversary in rear. The plan was skilfully laid, and ought to have succeeded, for in the first instance an attack in force in the latter direction was not expected, and some considerable time must have passed before sufficient reinforcements could have been thrown across the whole length of Sir A. Horsford's position to meet it; but an attack upon both flanks of a long line by an army not overwhelmingly superior in point of numbers, is a matter requiring the most

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careful calculation of times and distances, and sufficient allowance apparently had not been made for the difference in marching power of the two divisions. General Brownrigg's men, after the fight, were to encamp afresh on the Racecourse Down at Blandford, and accordingly carried and fought with full kits upon their backs. Sir A. Horsford's men, being within easy reach of their own ground, marched out without knapsacks, and with the lightest possible equipment. This was a disadvantage most seriously felt, by the Militia regiments especially, the march beginning at seven o'clock in the morning, and not ending until three p.m., when they reached camp at the close of the day. So much for a general view of the contest. To the spectators the details were of the highest interest, and from hour to hour the fortunes of the day seemed to hang in the balance; while so strongly were General Brownrigg's force impressed with the merits of their own plan of attack that each portion of that army as it succumbed to its fate in turn consoled itself by repeating that Sir A. Horsford was hopelessly out-manœuvred elsewhere. The fighting began about a quarter to ten o'clock by what looked like a strong attack on Launceston Down. The 60th Rifles advanced in force, supported by artillery, while the 95th Regiment extended the line of skirmishers, and glimpses were obtained of heavy cavalry regiments in rear. To meet and break the force of this attack a bold forward movement was executed by Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, who commands the 2nd Brigade of Infantry, Sir A. Horsford's division. Calculating, as the events proved rightly, the strength of the enemy, he brought out his own brigade from under the wood, where they had been concealed, and succeeded in cutting the enemy's line in two, separating the 60th Rifles from the rest of General Brownrigg's force in this quarter. These felt their way warily from hedge to hedge under the eyes of Sir A. Horsford's cavalry videttes, but being unsupported by cavalry, they could exercise no real influence then or afterwards on the fate of the day. One little incident deserves to be mentioned. After they had groped their way thus solitarily for a mile or more they suddenly came in full view of a small Hussar patrol standing temptingly at the top of a lane. A dozen rifles were levelled, but were instantly taken down again when a mounted officer mentioned that some one lay dangerously ill in a cottage near at hand, and the tide and sounds of war rolled as far away from that cottage as circumstances permitted. General Hardinge's force had achieved this important success, but was not in strength sufficient to

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hold the hill, which was no other than the knoll so adroitly seized by Colonel Baker's cavalry in the skirmish on Monday last, and wheeling round a quarter circle, so as to widen the distance between the fragments of General Brownrigg's force, it accordingly proceeded to Launceston Down, which it reached in time to perform a hardly less important service. To prevent confusion hereafter it is desirable to remember that Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, heré spoken of, is son of Lord Hardinge, and holds a commission in the Guards, and that there is also in this Southern Army another gallant officer of similar name and rank, Major-General Harding, but without the final "e."

The front attack on Sir A. Horsford's position ceased, and radually assumed its real character of a flank attack on his extreme left. From the hotness of the fire and the show of strength at first made, it seemed as if General Brownrigg had here put out his main strength, and the whole of the Light Brigade of Cavalry, Hussars, and Lancers hurried across to meet him. We can only compare the movements to the swift sword-play of skilful fencers. A troop of Light Cavalry bolted across the open in the idlest way, as if they had nothing on their minds, till the Carabineers, who were in force, swooped down upon them, when the Lancer squadron, suddenly wheeling round and clearing a fence in hunting style, brought the Heavy Cavalry within reach of a much superior force of Hussars and Lancers, and the two lines reinforced on one side by the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and on the other by additional squadrons of Hussars, stopping barely within the prescribed hundred yards, there ensued a difficult and hotly debated question for the umpires. The Light Cavalry were no doubt in superior force, but Sir Thomas Macmahon contended, and with reason, that in crossing the plain they had been exposed to heavy artillery fire. Ultimately this argument prevailed, and Colonel Baker's Brigade reluctantly obeyed the orders to withdraw. In ten minutes afterwards, however, Colonel Baker took his revenge, for, while the Heavy Cavalry were simply retiring, he so placed his lighter squadrons that, with the aid of Major-General Hardinge's Brigade, he enclosed the Carabineers and Dragoon Guards on three sides, the 95th Foot meanwhile, who had been all but annihilated, being in no condition to render assistance to their mounted allies. Fresh controversy and fresh appeal to the umpires. This time the question took a long time to solve, and the cavalry on both sides were told to dismount while the points raised

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were being discussed. In General Brownrigg's interest it was urged that a cavalry force which had been so recently told to retire could not be fit immediately to assume the offensive. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the Artillery supports of Colonel Baker had been overlooked from the fact of their not having fired, though they had prepared for action. In point of fact, they had not a round with which to fire, but it was contended that, according to a previous ruling of the umpires, the guns must be counted as effective, being upon the spot, though they had not the means of making their presence felt. The umpires decided that this time the Light Brigade had the weight of argument, as well as of material force, upon their side. The 95th Foot were ordered to retire *hors de combat*, but the Heavy Cavalry Brigade and their artillery were allowed to ride off with the honours of war, it being admitted that they had done everything which could be expected in chaining so large a proportion of Sir A. Horsford's command to this extremity of the line. They retired to their quarters well satisfied, believing that by this time the victory had been won by their comrades, and that these were now well in rear of the Blandford Army, if not actually in possession of the Camp. Just at this moment it seemed as if this actually was the case. From a lofty brow near the centre of Sir A. Horsford's Line a hot cannonade was suddenly opened. Everybody jumped to the conclusion that this was the main attack; it turned out, however, to be no other than our old friends the 60th Rifles, who had emerged from the valley, and, with two guns which had somehow come to their support, made a desperate attack on their own account. The immediate point assailed was defended chiefly by Militia, but in a comparatively short time the Light Cavalry, liberated from fears in that quarter by the result of the flank attack, came sweeping across the Down, and though suffering loss on their way from the direct fire of the 60th, they shortly afterwards reappeared in the rear of the Riflemen at the same moment that the Guards, with Hardinge's Brigade in reserve, took them in flank, and the Militia (South Down) steadily faced them in front. The result was that, by order of the umpires, the 60th Rifles were all made prisoners and marched off the ground, while their two supporting field pieces, by the same decision, were placed *hors de combat*. It was now a quarter past twelve o'clock, and still there was no sign of the main attack, which, according to what was now known of General Brownrigg's intentions, ought to have commenced soon after ten o'clock. Some maintained that these troops had already

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reached Blandford; some that they, too, were victorious, though with the 95th and 60th Regiments captured, the Heavy Cavalry unable to act by themselves, and part of their artillery neutralised, while Horsford's Division was apparently intact, it was difficult to see how this could be, but few ventured to surmise what was the real state of the case.

The main body, consisting of the 7th and 23rd Fusiliers, with the Lancashire, West Yorkshire, and Kilkenny Militia, the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and about six guns of the Field Artillery, under General Greathed, duly reached Witchampton, though by a longer route than was originally contemplated; and there they found a bridge blown up and a force of Sir A. Horsford's in what looked like a strong defensive position. There was a ford near the bridge, so that the umpires only allowed a few minutes' time for repairs; but the 7th Fusiliers, without waiting for the communication to be re-established, plunged into the river and forded it. There can be no doubt, therefore, of the readiness of General Brownrigg's army to attack: but so masterly was the defence that, although Captain Peel had with him only a squadron of the 7th Hussars, a portion of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, two guns, and some twenty Sappers, he produced on the mind of the attacking force the impression that they had the whole of the 1st Division to deal with, and they retired, thinking that their flank march had been discovered. From that moment, as an army, they were out of the field; they first lost their way, then halted an hour or so, and when your correspondent met them in the course of the afternoon they were trudging back, heavily laden, to Holly Down, halfway from the place they had come from in the morning, cheerfully and making the best of it, but wellnigh beaten after six or seven hours' march. Fortunately, they were met by an umpire, who told them that hostilities could no longer be usefully prolonged, and who put them in the straight road for Blandford Race Down, which all but the stragglers reached about three o'clock.

The usual arguments, of course, took place as to which side was to be considered the victor, but the general opinion was that Sir A. Horsford had succeeded in maintaining his position and effectually crushing General Brownrigg's attacks. The two divisions again encamped round Blandford. Friday and Saturday being occupied with regimental and

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brigade drill. On Saturday, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and a large party of distinguished visitors arrived at Crichel, where the Prince was received by the 10th Hussars and a Battery of Horse Artillery; Sunday was wet, but church parades were held in the shelter of the plantations. On Monday, a grand field day and march past was held on Blandford Racecourse, in the presence of the Prince and Princess, the Duke of Cambridge, and other visitors, at Crichel, including the military representatives of many foreign countries; and the next day the manœuvres proper may be said to have commenced, as the whole army corps marched at half-past six a.m. for Fontmell Down. In the meantime, the Northern Army had been concentrating at Aldershot.

This army corps was commanded by Lieut.-General Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B., and consisted of two divisions, numbered the Third and Fourth. The details were as follows:—

Third Division, Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B.—Cavalry Brigade, Colonel Marshall, 1st and 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, Six Royal Horse Artillery Guns.

First Infantry Brigade, Major-General Parke, C.B., 2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, 100th Regiment, 2nd Stafford Militia.

Second Infantry Brigade, Colonel Anderson, 22nd Regiment. Regiments—2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, 1st Battalion 22nd Regiment, 46th Regiment, 2nd Prov. Battalion Rifle Volunteers, 2nd Administrative Brigade Wilts Rifle Volunteers.

Third Brigade, Colonel Erskine. Regiments—90th Regiment, 99th and Royal Aberdeen Militia.

Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel Davies, V.C.—Twelve Field Guns.

Fourth Division, Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B.—

Cavalry Brigade, Major-General Shute, C.B. Regiments—9th Lancers, 13th Hussars, 19th Hussars, Six Royal Horse Artillery Guns.

First Infantry Brigade, Major-General Maxwell, C.B. Regiments—46th Regiment, 102nd Regiment, 2nd Royal Middlesex Militia.

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Second Brigade, General Pakenham. Regiments—2nd Battalion 4th Regiment, 27th Regiment, Royal South Gloucester Militia.

Third Brigade, Colonel Stephenson, C.B. Regiments—30th Regiment, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 3rd Provisional Battalion Rifle Volunteers.

Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel Singleton—Twelve Field Guns.

Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel Nugent—One Company.

Reserve—Six Royal Horse Artillery Guns, half a Pontoon Troop Royal Engineers Train, half a Telegraph Troop.

Total—7 Regiments of Cavalry, 19 Battalions of Infantry, 18 Royal Horse Artillery Guns, 24 Field Guns, 2 Companies of Engineers; making about 15,000 men.

The regular troops composing this force, assembled at Aldershot for the most part, but the Volunteer contingents were to join their Brigades during the march, and the Royal Wiltshire were ordered to arrive in camp on the 5th September at Codford.

The following "general idea," issued at Salisbury, 31st August, 1872, gives the official programme for the manœuvres:—

The operations of the manœuvres are represented by the action of the two corps forming the advance portions of the two opposing armies.

The Blandford or Southern Corps is part of a force marching from Weymouth on London.

Dorchester is occupied, and a strong detachment sent forward towards Yeovil to cut the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line of railway. Another strong detachment has reached Sturminster, Newton, on 5th September, in order to watch the Somerset and Dorset railway, and to prevent any attack being made on the communications of the Southern Army, from the direction of Bath and Wilts.

The right flank is protected by a force of 10,000 men, which has landed at Poole, for the purpose of co-operating with the Dorchester force, and has reached Ringwood by September 5th.

Moreover, the whole of the invading force on this side of England (which may be taken at less than 50,000 men), is subsidiary to a main invasion on the Eastern or South-Eastern Coast. This invasion is in process of being checked.

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On the north side a corps of 15,000 men is collected at Pewsey, and constitutes the advanced portion of a force assembled at Aldershot to stop the progress of the invaders. In addition to this force, troops are being got together at Bristol and Bath, and are preparing to join the Pewsey corps should it advance to the river Wylye, or to support it if forced to retreat from the line of that river. Part of these reinforcements are capable of being sent forward to the neighbourhood of Warminster by the 6th September.

A strong position, that south of Salisbury, as well as the city itself, is held by the defending army, the force here being reckoned at 6,000 men of all arms. Wilton is occupied by a force of 3,000 men. The Salisbury position is too strong to allow of its being carried by the force advancing from the direction of Ringwood

The Generals in command of the respective corps at Pewsey and Blandford have, on the above suppositions, full liberty of action (subject, of course, to orders to be issued during the progress of the operations), with one restriction, viz.:—that neither force must cross the Wylye before 4 a.m. on September 6th. In naming this date no reference is made to the movements of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery.

Salisbury Plain offers peculiar advantages for the manœuvring of these arms, and, no doubt, the Generals in command of the corps will make the fullest use of their services during the advance.

It will be seen that these instructions were of a very complicated nature, and the various interpetations put upon them proved a fertile source of dispute between the contending armies.

On Monday, the 26th, the fourth division left Aldershot, *en route* for Salisbury Plain, followed on the next day by the third division. On the 28th the army lay at Burghfield and Silchester; on the 29th, at Crookham and Greenham, with the Cavalry division at Pewsey; on the 30th at Hungerford, Foxfield, Little Bedwin, and Herding; on the 31st, at Pewsey, Woolbridge, and Upavon. The army remained in camp at these places till Tuesday, the 3rd, when it moved to Figheldean and Rushall. Both corps were now in position

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within striking distance of each other; the Southern Army being encamped at Fontmell and Melbury Down. Though the "general idea" forbade the Infantry of both sides to cross the river Wylye before 4 a.m. on the 6th, this restriction did not apply to the Cavalry and Horse Artillery, so General Walpole determined to open the campaign by an attempt to seize the line of the river at the earliest moment allowed by his instructions. The Household Brigade and the 9th and 13th, with two batteries of Horse Artillery started at twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, piloted by Lord Charles Bruce, and a farmer, Mr. Stagg. The night was very dark, and the march was rendered more difficult by a heavy thunder storm, which came on about 2 a.m. The column got separated once into two parts, and was only got together again by great exertions. However, when day broke at about half-past four, the leading regiment had reached the Down, between Winterbourne Stoke and the Wylye. No enemy being visible, General Shute, who commanded, rode down to the ford at Steeple Langford, the left of the position the Light Brigade was to guard. There was still no sign of the enemy, but the light was uncertain, and Groveley Wood might afford any amount of cover, so some Hussars were taken across, guided by Lord C. Bruce, and General Shute moved off to the right, dropping small parties to watch the fords as he went. Four guns were left opposite Hanging Langford, under shelter of a wood; a patrol of the 13th was sent across, and the fords of Steeple Langford, Wiley, Fisherton, and Stockton secured in succession. Shortly afterwards an orderly of the Life Guards reached the General at Lamb Down, to say that the Household Brigade had occupied Codford, and in an hour later their pickets were in communication with those of the Light Brigade, and the whole line of the Wiley, from Codford to Stapleford, was securely held by the Cavalry division

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of the Northern Army. No sign of the enemy being discoverable, camps were formed at Lamb Down and Codford Hill, and the men proceeded to breakfast.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and a large party of foreign officers left Salisbury, at Seven a.m., by train for Wylye, arriving about eight. The Duke, as chief umpire, was at first disposed to order General Shute's division to retire, being of opinion that it was rather sharp practice to start at so early an hour of the morning, but, ultimately, they were allowed to remain where they were. In the meantime, the Southern Army left its camp at daybreak, and advanced to Fonthill and Teffont. Being much delayed by the intricacies of the road, and the difficult nature of the ground, they did not reach the camping grounds till 2 p.m., having been six hours on the march. The Cavalry, under Colonel Baker, pushed on to Great Ridge and Groveley, and creeping up to Belbury ring with his guns, he was enabled to open fire on the camp of the unsuspecting foe, which was within easy range. Half a battery was in action before the Northern force had any idea of their proximity, and, though some guns were hastily brought up to return the fire, the umpires obliged General Shute to move his camps to more sheltered positions. In the meantime, the advanced guard of the Northern Infantry divisions had arrived, and the Cavalry pickets being relieved by detachments of the Rifles, 22nd, 30th, and 100th Regiments, the Southern Cavalry were unable to pursue their advantage by crossing the river, and contented themselves by keeping up a desultory artillery fire, which ceased altogether at one o'clock. At two o'clock, General Shute, thinking it probable that the enemy had retired to his camping ground, sent the 2nd Life Guards, the 9th Lancers, and 13th Hussars across to reconnoitre. The 13th, leading, found the 3rd Dragoon Guards waiting to receive them at the top

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of the hill, and the latter, having the advantage of the ground, easily defeated, in succession, both the 13th and the 9th, who came up in support. The 3rd were now reinforced by the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, and the Northern Cavalry, being exposed to a heavy artillery fire, was ordered to retire across the river. Both sides then settled down in their respective camps.

During this day (Wednesday, the 4th), the Royal Wiltshire assembled at Warminster for the purpose of joining the Northern Army Corps. The regulations under which they were embodied were published in order as follows :—

Officers to receive the Army Field Allowance for the number of days they are under canvas, viz., 2s. 6d. per day for Field Officers and relative rank; 1s. 6d. for Captains; 1s. for Subalterns, commencing on the day they encamp, and ceasing on the day on which they quit the camp. Non-Commissioned Officers and other members of the Regiment will receive pay as on Permanent duty for eight days, less 2s. per day, viz., 6d. per day stoppage for Field Rations, as detailed below, and 1s. 6d. per day for Forage Ration; Officers to receive their Forage in kind instead of the allowances.

The ordinary Rations are 1 lb. of bread or biscuit, 1 lb. meat, fresh or salt ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of cheese may be issued extra when deemed necessary by Commanding Officers for men on outlying pickets where difficulties exist in issuing the ordinary ration); one-third of an ounce of tea, 2 oz. sugar, salt and pepper. Forage Rations consist of 14 lbs. oats, 8 lbs. of hay. Officers who draw Rations of provisions and groceries for themselves or for their civilian servants, will be required to pay for them at the rate of 1s. per Ration.

Field Officers will be allowed 80 lbs. of baggage; Regimental Staff Officers 60 lbs.; other Officers 40 lbs. In all cases the weights to be inclusive of bedding, but not of cooking utensils, for which 22 lbs. will be allowed for every three Officers. Each servant is allowed 20 lbs. of baggage. A pattern bed valise recently approved, may be seen at Messrs. Cuff and Sons, 18, Cockspur Street, London, and will be carried by the Control department.

Camp equipage and one blanket for Non-Commissioned Officer and Private will be provided, and carried with the Regimental baggage.

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The following will be the proportion of tents, viz., Field Officers, one bell tent each. Regimental Staff Officers, three for the whole. Officers of each troop, one tent. Staff Sergeants, one for the whole. Every eight Sergeants, Trumpeters, and rank and file, one tent. Each tent (except officers), will be provided with eight waterproof sheets, instead of straw.

Officers' servants and horses will be thus limited :—Field Officers, two horses, one groom, one servant.

Other Officers :—two horses, one groom each, and one tentman for Officers of each troop.

Picketing implements will be furnished by the government. No horserugs can be carried unless they be the trooper's own property, and be carried folded under the saddle ; but the usual per centage for sick horses will be issued.

One dismounted man will be told off to every four horses brought into camp, exclusive of officers ; but it is suggested that one dismounted man be told off for every five horses, and the remaining men employed as troop cooks. The rank and file are responsible for their own horses.

As the Regiment belongs to the County in which the manœuvres take place, the Commanding Officer may, subject to the permission of the General commanding the Division to which the Regiment is attached, find quarters for the officers and men and horses, in farm houses or villages within the outposts, with the consent of the proprietors and occupants.

Lieut. Merriman was appointed Quarter-Master, and was sent in with Lord Dangan to arrange matters with the Brigade of Life Guards, to which the regiment was to be attached ; while Lord Ailesbury occupied the afternoon with a field day. The Regiment started at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 5th, and marched to Codford, and on reaching that place, which was on the extremity of the right of the line occupied by the Northern Army, gallantly attacked and routed a picket of their own force of the 22nd Regiment, which was in possession of the village. It appeared that an officer of the Regiment having visited the party, proceeded on to the sentry, who had just reported that he heard cavalry advanc-

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ing. All of a sudden, the head of a large body of horsemen was seen advancing at a trot. Without a second glance the mounted officer bolted at the top of his speed. The sentry, without waiting to give the alarm by firing off his rifle, scuttled after his officer. The party bolted like rabbits down the street; hot after them came a galloping stream of cavalry, the officers with their swords drawn. The mounted officer outstrode his pursuers, and got clear off. The sentry was captured. The rest of the party dodged through gaps in the hedges, and only reappeared when it turned out that the valiant capturers of the sentry were the Wiltshire Yeomanry on their march from Warminster to join the heavy brigade on Lamb Down, and when they saw the 22nd officer bolt they took it for granted that he must be an enemy, and chevied him accordingly.

Eventually the Regiment joined the Heavy Brigade, but the orders had been changed, and it was sent on to the Light Brigade at Winterbourne Stoke. The camping ground, a stubble field, was not reached till nearly 7 p.m., and as the men were of course quite unused to camp life, having only had their short experiences at Marlborough in May to go by, there was considerable difficulty and confusion before everything was settled down. Happy then were they who, profiting by the advice of Mr. Merriman, had filled their haversacks with provisions, for all that the Control had provided for their refreshment was some raw salt pork (of which the Corporal of Control who served it out pleasantly remarked, "It aint so bad if you bile it in three waters"), and some biscuits which turned out to be musty. The officers had, fortunately, very good mess arrangements, and were able to provide the men with a limited quantity of food. The horses suffered a good deal both from want of hay, which there was much difficulty in providing, and from the absence of clothing. The Marlborough troop, disregarding the orders, had

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taken a cart full of rugs, and on representation to the General commanding, eventually a number of blankets were served out for the use of the Regiment. The want of hay was obviated by the discovery of a pea rick in the field, which was promptly appropriated for the use of the horses, and as someone discovered that hurdles, of which there were plenty about, made excellent fires, the Regiment finally settled down about midnight, in tolerable comfort and order.

During the next day, Thursday, the Southern Army was engaged in concentrating on the south side of Groveley and Great Ridge. The Northern Infantry being debarred by their instructions from crossing the river until 4 a.m. on the following morning, had nothing to do but keep the enemy's cavalry in check. The Duke, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Foreign Officers, inspected all the camps in the course of the day.

Each side was on the move early next morning. Before daybreak Wilton and the high road thence to Wylye were taken possession of by pickets from the Northern Army, and reconnoitring parties of Hussars were sent across the river. No movement took place up to eleven o'clock, both Generals being occupied in feeling for each other, but very little information was brought in by the patrols, as the ground afforded every facility for concealing the movements of the troops. At eleven, Sir John Michell threw forward a battery of artillery and a squadron of carabineers, which drew some artillery fire from his opponent, under which they retired behind the wood again, while the 88th Regiment emerged from the Ridge wood, and deployed into line of skirmishers, covering the right flank of the army which was now concentrated behind the Great Ridge woods. The Northern force held the heights from Wilton to Codford, with six guns on Little Down, and six on Codford Hill, the reserves close up in rear of the centre, the bulk of the cavalry massed behind Lamb

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Down. The Royal Wiltshire were brigaded with the Light Brigade, and took little part in the day's proceedings. Sir R. Walpole was quite in the dark as to the enemy's intentions, and could do nothing but hold his position and wait until the attack was further developed. In the meantime, General Horsford's Division was marching on Codford to turn the right flank, while General Brownrigg made a demonstration on the left. General Horsford marched through Stockton, Sherrington and Bayton to Upton Lovell and Cortington, forded the Wylye without opposition, and bringing up his left advanced cautiously on Codford, Knook, and Horse Hill. His movements were discovered when the Guards, who led, were descending into the valley, and a heavy artillery fire was at once opened on the columns, which was replied to by the enemy's guns on the heights opposite Codford, while Sir R. Walpole reinforced his right with all his available troops. The Guards however, attacked Codford before the pickets holding them could be strengthened, and after fifteen minutes sharp firing, reinforced their line and captured the villages with a rush. The Guards, after crossing the bridge, made a desperate attempt to drive the enemy from the wood facing it on the slope of Codford Hill, but the defenders' position being strong, and fresh troops continually arriving, the direct attack failed; but the 60th Rifles who followed engaged the defenders, while the Guards executed a flank movement to turn the position, the 1st Wilts Rifle Volunteers dashed through the river after them, and the rest of the Division crossing in support, the position was captured, and three battalions of the Northerners taken prisoners. The survivors then retired to the top of Codford Hill, while the assailants were re-forming and preparing for a fresh advance. Had General Horsford been able to continue his attack forthwith, the defenders would no doubt have suffered very severely and the hill would have been taken, but he had been forbidden to

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do more than he had done without further orders, and three-quarters of an hour elapsed before fresh instructions reached him. This time was turned to good account by General Walpole; regiment after regiment arrived to support the defenders of Codford Hill, while a heavy fire of artillery and musketry was poured down upon General Horsford from every piece within range, and when he at length renewed the attack, though he succeeded in reaching the crest of the hill, it was only to find a larger force than his own waiting for him on the top. The reinforcements sent from the other Division to his assistance were just crossing the bridge at Codford, headed by the Dorset Volunteers, when the "cease fire" sounded. A long dispute followed as to who had the best of it, and the umpires finally decided that the Southern Army had succeeded in taking an important part of the enemy's position, but that it was untenable; whereon each side claimed the victory, and everyone was satisfied. Both sides retired to their previous positions and slept on the same camping grounds as on the preceding night.

The fighting on Saturday began at four a.m., each army sending out reconnoitring patrols of cavalry, but, as on the previous day, little information was obtained by either; at 7 a.m. the tents of the Northern Army were struck, and the troops moved off to their respective positions. The 3rd Division was on the right, having one Brigade at Yarnbury Castle, and the other two in reserve in the rear. The 4th Division was on the left; one Brigade occupying the ground from South Newton to Stapleford, the other two being in reserve, one behind Wishford, the other at Berwick St. James. Wilton was supposed to be occupied by 3,000 men, according to the "general idea," though the Southerners seem to have entirely disregarded this circumstance. The Household Brigade was posted at Wiley; the 19th Hussars acted as divisional cavalry; the 9th, 13th, and two squadrons

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of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry were sent across the river, under Colonel Baker Russell, to take possession of the hills on the further side; while the other two squadrons were sent under the Railway Bridge, at Wishford, to reconnoitre up to Groveley Wood, the village being held by a picket of two companies of infantry. The high ridge, crowned by Groveley Wood, proved an impenetrable screen to the invaders' movements, while the curve of the river towards Wilton enabled him to move on much shorter lines of communication than those of the defenders, who not only had the outside of a much larger circle to move on, but were labouring under the further disadvantage of being obliged to make most of their movements in full view of the enemy. Sir John Michel accordingly determined to make a demonstration in front of Groveley and Dinton Beeches, and to mass the greater part of his army for an attack on Sir R. Walpole's left at Wilton. He accordingly made a great display of cavalry in front of Dinton Beeches, withdrawing them shortly afterwards to Teffont Down; at the same time the 1st Brigade of General Brownrigg's Division was deployed in front of the wood at Hanging Langford, while the remaining brigades were hurried off after the other division, now well on its march to Wilton. Sir Robert, growing uneasy at the secrecy of the movements, ordered an attack on this force, with the view of ascertaining the position of the enemy, and two regiments crossed the river, but the cavalry again appeared in force on their flank, and they had to retire as General Brownrigg's men stood firm. The latter then retired into the wood, and followed the rest of their division. Meanwhile a good deal of skirmishing took place between the Royal Wiltshire and the Dragoons on the other side. The two squadrons at Wishford made an advance on the old entrenchment outside Groveley Wood, which was held by a few men of the 2nd Dragoons, though their position rendered

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it impossible to guess their number. A squadron advanced under the railway arch, leaving a car full of the Rifles to hold the bridge. Then, keeping one troop in reserve, the other was broken up into small parties, who were pushed up the hill under the superintendence of Lord Ailesbury, who, thinking the ground clear, left Lord Dangan to continue the reconnaissance. The Dragoons then dismounted in the entrenchment and opened a carbine fire on the Yeomanry, who retired some little way down the valley. Suddenly, the Dragoons being reinforced, swooped down upon the videttes nearest to them, who fled at top speed down the hill towards the railway arch. Two were cut off and caught at once, another headed and taken after a desperate chase by two of the Bays, another dragoon tried to take two all by himself, but had to let one go, though the other, who turned out to be Lord Dangan, was made prisoner and led away in triumph. The prisoners were all hurried off towards the wood, but Lord Ailesbury brought up the remainder of his squadron at full speed to the crest of the hill, and the Dragoons were forced to let their prisoners go; they, however, reached the entrenchment just in time to dismount and open fire, and Lord Ailesbury had to retreat. Some further skirmishing took place between the Riflemen and the Dragoons, but no attempt at an advance was made, and the two squadrons remained inactive in the village until the development of the morning's flanking movement necessitated its evacuation. It was here that the well-known encounter between Mr. Cardwell and the yeoman took place, the latter refusing to come out of some turnips he was riding over with the reply that "they were his own turnips, and he should ride over them as much as he liked." About half-past eleven, the head of his column being well on the way to Wilton, Sir John Michel opened fire from a height near the Wilton end of Groveley, with a 16-pounder Battery, which was at once replied to by two Horse Batteries, under

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Colonel L'Estrange, from Newton Hill, while another (Capt. Schreiber's) on Over Street, commenced to fire shortly afterwards. About twelve a brigade was seen creeping round Groveley from the direction of Wilton, and the Light Brigade, making a reconnaissance in that direction, captured Sir A. Horsford and most of his staff, but the near approach of the enemy's infantry obliged them to let them go. However, it was now clear that the attack was coming from the left, and supports were hurried up in that direction. Wishford was captured almost without a blow, and the enemy having succeeded in throwing a pontoon bridge over the river at Stoford Bottom, at once began to cross. The Light Brigade, and the two squadrons of the Royal Wiltshire with them, were very nearly cut off, and had to make a hasty retreat by South Newton. When the enemy began to appear along the right bank of the river from Wilton, and brigade after brigade was seen pouring down into Wishford, the batteries of Colonel L'Estrange and Major Schreiber were turned on the infantry. The provisional brigade of Rifle Volunteers and the 30th deployed into skirmishing order and rushed down Newton Hill to oppose the forces coming from Wilton, and the whole of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade were thrown out in skirmishing order along the Downs from that hill in the direction of Stoford Bottom. The lines of skirmishers were continued round to the right, by the 4th and the 27th, the South Gloucester Militia being kept on the heights above. By this time Maxwell, with his Brigade, was on his way across to South Newton; and Erskine's Brigade, 3rd Division, was on its way to the Downs directly opposite Wishford. The enemy leaving the shelter of the undefended streets of Wishford had to fight every inch of his way across the river and up to the positions of the Northern Army. The struggle was a close and prolonged one. In the face of L'Estrange's Battery, which was

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advanced on the sloping ground opposite the village, and despite the close lines of skirmishers thrown out all along from Newton Hill to some hundreds of yards to the right of Wishford Bridge on our side, the hosts of the invader rushed on, and, returning the fire, swarmed across the river by the pontoon, the fords and the bridge which was supposed to be blown up so effectually that an hour and a half would be required to repair it. From the road on the right bank even skirmishers were forced to retire first behind one hedge and then behind another, the enemy's skirmishers pursuing them after each discharge, but the Volunteers, the 30th, and the Rifle Brigade also turning with a bold front and discharging their rifles right in face of their pursuers. Seeing that the mass of the enemy were making a rush in the direction of Stoford Bottom, Major Stevens threw his men in the most beautiful skirmishing order from one side of the slopes across the bottom and up the other, while the 30th held the ground to the left, and the 4th and 27th, having been sent down by Lord Mark Kerr, supported the Rifle Brigade on the right. A finer sight could scarcely be witnessed than this fight, in which the invader was putting forth all his strength to turn the left of the Northern Army, while the whole brunt of the resistance was falling on less than a division of the defending force. Great spirit was shown by the troops, both regular and irregular. The enemy's Volunteers, including the London Scottish, Inns of Court, and Oxford and Cambridge contingents, came to very close quarters with the 30th, which rushed at them with a yell, and poured volleys into them, which were returned with a vigour which induced both sides to play dreadful havoc with a turnip field. All this time L'Estrange's and Schreiber's guns were being changed from point to point, as it appeared that they would be most effective, and were thundering amid lines of the contending skirmishers; and Erskine's Brigade

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of the 3rd Division, having just come up, were deploying behind Pakenham's Brigade with the object of getting into skirmishing order, when the bugle to cease firing was sounded. A few more volleys were fired, and before full effect had been given to the order for suspending hostilities, the Guards and numerous other battalions of the invader's force had come up, and were adding to the imposing appearance of his advance. Many of them had no title to any share in the honour of turning the position, but they were a good theatrical addition to the grand spectacle witnessed on the Stoford heights as the battle came to a close.

The arguments over this action were more fierce even than usual. The Northern Army objected stoutly that the advance of the Southerners on Wilton, which was supposed to be held by 3,000 men, was impossible, or, at any rate, that these could have held the place quite long enough to enable the threatened point to be reinforced, while they complained also that their artillery fire had been disregarded. No authoritative decision was arrived at. The Northern Army evacuated its position in accordance with orders from the Commander-in-Chief, and encamped at Winterborne Stoke and Stonehenge, the Royal Wiltshire being at the Diamond Cover, near the latter place. Sunday was passed quietly in camp. Sir R. Walpole intended to remain again on the defensive, and determined to take up a strong position at Yarnbury Castle, and, after allowing the enemy to pass him on whichever flank Sir John Michel might select for his attack, then to make a dash at his lines of communication. On Sunday night an order was received from the Commander-in-Chief which varied the "general idea," and obliged him to assume the defensive. Hostilities were to begin at 9 a.m., till which hour the two armies were to be separated by a mile of neutral ground. The line drawn for Sir John Michel's front began from the right at Wiley,

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passed along the ridge of the Deptford hill to a conspicuous clump of firs, and thence to Chittern All Saints. The Northern Army was to be permitted to march back from its Winterborne camps, rest its left on the Wiley at Steeple Langford, and occupy ground touching a line crossing the Downs rather in front of Yarnbury Castle, and passing on to some buildings marked on the map as Chitterne Barns. The ground to be fought for consisted of long grassy ridges or plateaux, broken into the broad, shallow, streamless valleys of the Salisbury plains, with here and there a tract of plough-land, turnip-field, or rape. Groups of haystacks, one or two small plantations, and a slate-roofed farm, which turned out to be the key of Sir John Michel's position, were the only other features of the landscape. The stronghold of Yarnbury was committed by Sir Robert Walpole to Sir Charles Staveley, who was to occupy the enclosure itself with Erskine's Brigade of the 90th and 99th Regulars and the Aberdeenshire Highland Militia. Parke's Brigade of the 2nd Battalion 22nd, the 100th, and the Stafford Regiment, was to have the post of honour and danger on the right flank, and Anderson's Brigade of the 1st Battalion 15th, the 1st Battalion 22nd, and the Wilts Volunteers, was to be held in reserve. The spur between Yarnbury and the Wiley was intrusted to Lord Mark Kerr, whose line began from the right with Maxwell's Brigade of the 46th, 102nd, and 2nd Middlesex Militia. Then came Pakenham, with his 2nd Battalion 4th, 27th, and South Gloucestershire Militia; and the left flank was kept by Stephenson with the 30th Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and the Provisional Battalion of Volunteers. General Shute and the Heavy and Light Brigades of Cavalry were to prevent the position from being outflanked to the right, reconnoitring along the front as might be found expedient and possible. Victorious or defeated, the Northern Army was ordered to

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fall back in the afternoon past Stonehenge to Amesbury, the last of its camps. Marching in the morning from the camps at Winterborne Stoke, the Brigades marched along the level turf in open column. General Parke's Regiments led the way, and the Artillery kept to the road. Shortly before nine o'clock the troops had taken their places, the ramparts of Yarnbury Castle were armed with a battery of field guns, the Cavalry was behind Gilbert's Copse to the right, the brigades had found guns lying behind the crests, vedettes had been pushed to the front all along the line, and Sir Robert was ready to begin. Brigadier Marshall sent the 2nd Life Guards to the front with instructions to hang on to the enemy's line, to bring news of his movements, and never to let him slip from their touch. The Brigade of Guards was seen advancing up the glade leading from Wiley, well within range, but the time had not come and they were safe. The Life Guards were soon busy with some Hussars, who would come riding over the neutral ground before they had any business so to do, the Hussars firing their carbines at the Life Guardsmen, and riding away in all directions, to come back again the next minute. From the mounds of Yarnbury, the whole field of the approaching battle could be seen, and the Infantry of the enemy slowly withdrawing from the hollow in which they had been while the Southern regiments were in full march to the left of their army. The wind was cold, and clouds came drifting from the south. Just at nine o'clock an order came to delay fighting till ten, so as to give the enemy time to strike his tents and get into position, which took him a considerable time to do. Sir John Michel meanwhile made a flank march with his army, and took up a strong position along the ridge of Codford Hill. Its right at Wiley, centre on Deptford Hill, left at All Saints. His right was strengthened by lines of entrenchment, in some places in three tiers. The front of the

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Northern force was covered by the Household Brigade, which effectually prevented any reconnaissance by the enemy; and the Light Brigade, under General Shute, with which was the Royal Wiltshire, was posted far on the right beyond Chitterne Barns, as the enemy was reported to be meditating a turning movement in that direction, but beyond receiving a few long-range rounds from his Artillery, this force was not seriously engaged during the day. Sir R. Walpole's plan was to attack the slate-roofed farm about the enemy's centre, in force, and cut the line in two. This farm was about two miles from Yarnbury and opposite to it, but there were three ridges between, and the last two were covered with shelter trenches. These ended rather lower than the farm, and by pushing two brigades along a hollow rather higher than it, he hoped to outflank the earthworks without incurring much of their fire. Lord Mark Kerr was entrusted with this movement, and he was ordered to detach two brigades to work up the hollow towards the farm, while he made a front attack with the third. General Parke was ordered to attack the enemy's position in his front, but to advance with caution. One brigade of his division remained in Yarnbury as a reserve. Lord Mark soon found the enemy's position too strong to be easily taken, and his men on showing out of the gully were met by an enfilade fire from a battery that had been posted in order to frustrate any movement of this kind. Two more regiments were sent to his assistance from Yarnbury, and soon after a battery of artillery. The whole of the two Armies were now hotly engaged, and the firing was very heavy. The Household Cavalry had a brilliant engagement with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 10th Hussars, and Carabineers, who were all put out of action, though they themselves were obliged to retire soon afterwards, for in the ardour of victory they advanced so far as to be exposed to a heavy artillery fire at short range. By this time it was

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raining heavily, with a cold wind, and as there seemed no prospect of the fighting readily coming to any decisive point, the Duke ordered "cease fire" to sound at noon. There had been a good deal of mutual annihilation, regiments on each side had been put out of action, and altogether there was much confusion, as several battalions had deviated considerably from their original direction during the attack; there being few landmarks on the open Down, and the smoke hanging low and heavy in the misty air. The Northern Army lay that night at Durrington and Amesbury, the Royal Wiltshire at the former, while the Southern Army encamped at Berwick St. James and Winterborne Stoke, about five miles off. The battle on Tuesday was to be the last fight of the manœuvres. Sir R. Walpole's instructions were to defend the line of the Avon, and he accordingly took up a position with his left resting on Amesbury and his right extending in front of Stonehenge, nearly to the Druid's Head. His plan was to allow part of the enemy to cross the river, and then to fall upon his rear and sever his communications. This project was materially interfered with at the last moment by an intimation from the Commander-in-Chief that Salisbury had been taken by another portion of the invader's army. The imaginary brigade formerly supposed to be at Wilton was now to be considered to be at Woodford. Sir John Michel again seems to have disregarded this force, for he crossed there with the bulk of his army with the intention of seizing the London Road. He considered also that as Salisbury was now in the hands of his friends he might safely change his base to that place. The morning broke bright and sunny, and found the Northern Army massed in front of Vespasian's Camp; the 3rd Division was on the left under Sir C. Stavely, the 4th on the right under Lord Mark Kerr. The Light Cavalry Brigade covered the front, and the Household Brigade were in reserve.

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The action began by these sweeping round the right by the Druid's Head, supported by a Battery of Horse Artillery. They easily brushed away the cavalry opposed to them, and sent word back that the whole force of the enemy was marching towards Woodford, and that they were prevented from pressing further forward by two batteries placed on Boreland Hill. Sir J. Michel was indeed marching as fast as he could on Woodford, having sent on a Brigade of Cavalry in advance to seize the London Road. Twenty-four field guns were posted on Rox Hill to cover the crossing of the river, and they were supported and the rear brought up by his 2nd Cavalry Brigade. General Brownrigge's Division led, followed by General Horsford's, and they marched round Boreland and Heale Hills, and began to cross at Middle Woodford without opposition. Sir R. Walpole marched straight for the enemy under a heavy fire from Rox Hill, and having arrived within touch of him at Woodford, formed line to attack, bringing his right well forward so as to cut the enemy off from Wilton. The guns on Rox Hill were hastily withdrawn across the river, and the bridge at Woodford blown up, leaving the 3rd Brigade of General Horsford's Division still on the south side of the Avon. These were attacked at once by an overwhelming force, and, after a severe struggle about Mr. Pinckney's house, were taken prisoners, though General Horsford hastily laid down a pontoon bridge and endeavoured to recross to their assistance. By this time (11.30 a.m.) both sides had completely exchanged positions, and were fighting with their backs to their original fronts. Each general was actively engaged in re-forming his scattered forces when the Duke of Cambridge ordered "cease fire" to sound. The umpires declined to give any opinion as to who had got the best of it. The two armies coalesced after the fight, and marched through Amesbury to Durrington, where they encamped. The next day

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was spent in camp, everyone being busily engaged in cleaning up for the review on Thursday, the following account of which appeared in the *Salisbury Journal*:—

THE MARCH PAST.

On Thursday the march past took place, and thus was brought to an end the autumn manœuvres of 1872. It was a grand spectacle, well worth going many miles to witness. The scene of the march past was Beacon Hill, and a better ground for such a purpose could not be found or desired. The widely-sweeping slopes of Beacon Hill rose up gently from the Downs fronting the west, and afforded the most desirable accommodation for hundreds of thousands of spectators, along with a splendid view of the far-reaching plain below. The ground is perfectly adapted to military displays on a grand scale, the plain affording ample scope for the manœuvring of 100,000 men, while the splendid facilities offered to spectators by the soft green slopes of Beacon Hill are unsurpassed.

Early in the morning of Thursday the streets of the city were alive with people starting on foot for the scene of the march past, and by eight o'clock many heavily-laden vehicles had left the city on the way to Beacon Hill. The weather was very beautiful, the hot sunshine being tempered by a slight breeze to a genial warmth, which made the atmosphere extremely enjoyable and pleasant. The road to the Hill by way of Amesbury and the shorter road over the Downs were very crowded with vehicles of all kinds, conveying loads of expectant spectators, and most of those who drove must have found it a somewhat slow process in consequence of the frequent blocks occurring on the road. By ten o'clock in the morning several thousands of persons had assembled on and around the hill, and although it was known that the march past would not begin earlier than twelve o'clock, as early as ten a few thousands had taken up what appeared to them to be the points which commanded the best view. At this hour the troops had not left their camps, but they were seen turning out smartly for parade, and shortly afterwards several corps started for the review ground. By eleven o'clock several thousand men had arrived from the various camps, and regiment after regiment rapidly followed each other upon the ground, until, shortly before twelve o'clock, the two army corps comprising the invading and defending forces had taken up positions on the plain. The brigade of Guards in line occupied the

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extreme right; the other infantry brigades were drawn up in columns, with a battalion of the 60th Rifles on the extreme left, and the Cavalry and Artillery were formed in the rear. About noon a royal salute from a battery of artillery on the left announced the arrival of the Prince of Wales, who was received by the Duke of Cambridge and a very numerous staff of general officers, including the foreign military representatives. The Prince was loudly cheered by the spectators on his arrival, the cheering being taken up heartily by the masses on the hill side as His Royal Highness proceeded towards the saluting point. Shortly after twelve o'clock the Prince and the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the staff and the foreign officers, rode over to the troops, and made a very minute and prolonged inspection of each brigade, which lasted about an hour. Among the spectators were the Princess Mary Adelaide Duchess of Teck, Lord Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Winchester, Sir Henry Storks, the Japanese Ambassadors, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., and the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P.

About one o'clock the march past commenced, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Staff having taken up position at the saluting point. The first troops to pass were the two divisions composing the Army of the South, and the first to come up to the saluting point was the battery of the Royal Horse Artillery attached to the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division, followed by the 7th Hussars and 12th Lancers, the dressings of the Battery and the lines of the Cavalry being faultless, the soldiery bearing of the men drawing a cheer from the spectators. The 10th Hussars—the Prince of Wales's Own—rode up next in fine style, followed by a battery of Artillery and an Engineer train. Then, with a cheer of admiration from the crowd along the line of march, came the Guards—"the finest troops in the world"—who form the 1st Infantry Brigade in the 1st Division. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar led the brigade, the men marching past, with their splendid wall-like lines, to the stirring strains of "The Highland Laddie," which was played by the brigade bands. The 2nd Infantry Brigade followed, the 16th Regiment coming up first with a series of excellent lines, the London battalion of Volunteers marching up behind them with a steadiness and smartness that reflected the highest credit upon them. The 50th Regiment then passed in capital style, the County Down Militia Corps which followed, making a very creditable appearance, though one or two of the com-

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panies lost their dressing at the saluting point, this being all the more apparent when the 4th Battalion of the 60th Regiment, which came up behind them, showed faultless lines and perfect steadiness.

The 2nd Division now moved forward, the battery of the Royal Horse Artillery attached to the 1st Cavalry Brigade going past with beautiful dressing, followed in fine style by the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Dragoons, whose horses, by the way, hard worked as they had been during the manœuvres, were in excellent condition. Next came the 1st Infantry Brigade, led by the A Battery of the B Brigade, and an Engineer train, followed by that fine regiment the 7th Fusiliers in capital lines, and the Lancashire Militia Corps, who were rewarded with cheers for their superior bearing and steadiness. Nothing could be finer or more soldierly than the marching of the 23rd Fusiliers, who now came up, preceded by their golden-horned goat, and the applause which greeted them as they passed along the line of march was well deserved. And not less worthy of praise were the 88th Connaught Rangers, with their steadily kept lines, and, although it was rather testing to the Kilkenny Militia to march up immediately behind such perfect lines, the men showed that they had made great progress towards steadiness, and that they were capable of keeping fairly good lines. It was somewhat amusing to observe this corps, which certainly has not the record of a single battle on its annals, pass by the saluting officer with its colours tattered and torn in shreds in imitation of those of old corps of the line which have been riddled with bullets in battle. The last of the Southern Army, 15,000 strong, passed the flag at five minutes to two.

The Army of the North then came forward, led by Sir Robert Walpole. The first to pass was Major Williams's Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, and then came the three regiments of Life Guards, led by Colonel Bateson. Their marching and soldierly bearing were much admired, and their noble horses were in wonderfully fine condition after their recent unaccustomed hardships. Then came General Staveley with his Infantry, Prince Arthur heading the 1st Brigade, which comprised the 2nd Battalion 22nd and the 100th Regiments, and the 2nd Stafford Militia, the marching of the latter, though much inferior to that of their brothers of the line, being fairly steady; Brigadier Erskine's Highland Brigade, the Perthshire and Lanarkshire Regiments, the 90th and 99th, and the Royal Aberdeenshire Militia, the latter being remarkable for the steadiness of their lines and their general smartness, their marching being little inferior to that

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of their well-trained comrades. The 4th Division was the next to march towards the flag, headed by its general, Lord Mark Kerr, who led the way for the 19th Hussars and 9th Lancers, which came up in fine style, followed by the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. Our regiment made a most creditable appearance, and it is not too much to say that they fully merited the complimentary reception they received, while riding up to the saluting point. As a rule they were capitally mounted, and both horses and men looked so trim and smart, that one could see no indication whatever that they had taken a very active part in the manœuvres. The steadiness and regularity of their lines testified unmistakably to their careful training, and their trim and smart appearance was the subject of much favourable comment as they marched past. The novel idea of carrying dismounted men on cars—somewhat, in shape, like Irish cars—attracted much attention. Then passed by the 46th, 102nd Middlesex Militia, 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment, 27th South Gloucester Militia, 30th 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 3rd Provisional Battalion Volunteers, the 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, and the 28th Company Royal Engineers—a Brigade of Artillery, a Pontoon Troop, and a Troop of Telegraph Engineers, with 1st London Engineer Volunteers as a reserve. The marching of the Division was generally excellent, the line men of course showing a superior steadiness to their comrades of the Militia, and this was especially the case with regard to the 4th Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. This concluded the march past. The last regiment came to the saluting point at twenty minutes to three o'clock, the passing of the 30,000 men thus occupying one hour and forty minutes. While the last Division was marching past, the Artillery and Cavalry were forming in the rear preparatory to the "trot past." Immediately on the termination of the march past, the Artillery came rattling up in beautiful order, followed by the Life Guards, who presented a very imposing appearance as they pranced past in magnificent style. The Lancers and Hussars then came up beautifully, and excited great admiration by their smartness. The trot past was concluded about three o'clock, and then a grand parade of the whole army took place. The Cavalry of General Staveley were formed in line fronting the hill, and advanced at a trot in beautiful order, the trot terminating in a dashing charge. A similar movement was performed by the Cavalry of Sir John Michel in brilliant style. The spectacle was truly magnificent as the whole army advanced as one man to the blast of a bugle. The halt was sounded, and the general salute given along the whole

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line, the bands playing "God save the Queen" as the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Teck, the Generals, the Staff, and the foreign officers rode forward in a body. The Duke of Cambridge then called the foreign officers round him, and in courteous terms thanked them for their attendance and bade them good bye. Thus ended the grandest spectacle that ever was witnessed from the far-reaching ken of Beacon Hill, and delight and admiration were exhibited by the spectators on all sides at the brilliant display they had witnessed. On the termination of the general advance, the troops at once marched to their quarters in camp, and the spectators took to the roads for home.

The Prince of Wales, who left Bemerton Lodge on Thursday for Amport, the seat of the Marquis of Winchester, went to London in the evening.

The Regiment separated during the afternoon, the troops returning to their respective homes. The health of the men was good during the week, and after the first night everything had been most satisfactorily managed.

The Duke of Cambridge issued the following order on Thursday evening, after the conclusion of the march past:—

At the conclusion of the Autumn Manœuvres of 1872, his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief has infinite pleasure in expressing to the troops generally his entire satisfaction at the manner in which they have been carried out.

His special thanks are due to Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, G.C.B., and Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., the Officers Commanding the two Corps d'Armée, upon whom, with their immediate Staff, the responsibilities have mainly rested.

Divisional General Officers, Officers Commanding Brigades, and Heads of Departments have carried out all the details of their respective duties with the greatest zeal and assiduity, setting an example to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men, including those of the Auxiliary Forces, under their orders, which has found a ready and willing response on the part of the troops.

The exemplary conduct of all ranks, and the cheerful manner in which they have met the fatigues and discomfort incidental to large operations in the field, have been thoroughly appreciated by his Royal

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Highness; and have elicited from the civil population with whom they have been brought in contact, the highest and most deserved encomiums, producing a reciprocal feeling of cordiality, which must be considered in a public sense as equally valuable and gratifying.

The thanks of His Royal Highness are also due to the Umpire Staff for the efficient manner in which they have performed their important duties.

By Command, J. W. ARMSTRONG, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Head Quarters, Salisbury, Sept. 12th.

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CHAPTER XV.

1873-1879.

In 1873, the Regiment assembled at Salisbury, on the 10th May, and was inspected by Colonel Oakes, C.B., on Friday, the 16th. Twenty-four Officers and 290 Non-commissioned Officers and men were present. Several alterations were made in the officers' dress this year. The new pattern patrol jacket was taken into wear, and silver lace pouch belts substituted for the white leather ones.

The autumn manœuvres this year were on a smaller scale, and one set was held at Dartmoor, and the other at Cannock Chase, both being much interfered with by unfavourable weather.

In 1874, the Regiment assembled at Marlborough, on the 9th of May; Captain Manders not being well enough to perform the duties of Adjutant in the field, Captain Cave, of the 9th Lancers, acted in his place. Captain Manders was at the time thinking of resigning, and Captain Cave had been designated to succeed him. Colonel Oakes, C.B., inspected the Regiment on the 15th, and made a very favourable report on it.

In August, this year, Captain Manders resigned his appointment as Adjutant, and on the 29th the following Regimental Order was issued by Colonel the Marquis of Ailesbury:—

Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G., hereby makes known in orders that Captain Manders has resigned his appointment as Adjutant, and retires from the Regiment with the honorary rank of Major.

He avails himself of this occasion to record in orders the very high

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estimation in which he has always held the services of Captain Manders as Adjutant of the Regiment. Captain Manders has devoted himself for upwards of twenty years with the greatest zeal and ability to his duties, and has rendered invaluable services to the Regiment, both in drill and in the not less important work of its internal discipline and management, and Colonel the Marquis of Ailesbury is much pleased that in consideration of these services, and of a lengthened previous service in one of the most distinguished Cavalry Regiments in her Majesty's regular service, Captain Manders receives on retiring the honorary rank of Major.

At the same time Lieut. R. Merriman was detailed to perform the duties of Adjutant until the appointment of the new one. Captain Cave was gazetted Adjutant on the 9th of October following, from half-pay 9th Lancers.

This year the Yeomanry Cavalry and other auxiliary forces were placed directly under the War Office and the Military District Commandant, instead of being as heretofore under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant. The only remaining connection of the latter with the Yeomanry being that all the appointments to first commissions still passed through his hands.

In 1875, the Regiment assembled at Salisbury, on the 8th May, and was inspected by Colonel Oakes, C.B., on the 14th at Homington Down, a total strength of 332 being present.

Early in January, 1876, Lord Ailesbury received the very unwelcome announcement that the Government had decided that riflemen and cars should no longer form part of any Yeomanry Regiment. Lord Ailesbury was naturally very much vexed with this decision, as, the idea of attaching the riflemen to this regiment having originated with him, he had always taken a very great interest in them, and the circumstance, no doubt, tended greatly to bring about his resignation of the command. On the 5th of January he published the following remarks in Regimental Orders :—

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Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel Commandant the Marquis of Ailesbury has received a communication from the Under-Secretary of State for War, announcing that the committee appointed to enquire into matters connected with the organization of the Yeomanry force having expressed an opinion that the functions of Yeomanry should be exclusively directed to the proper functions of Light Cavalry, and having recommended the discontinuance of artillery and unmounted troops as not forming part of the establishment of a cavalry regiment in modern times, he is directed by the Secretary of State to inform Colonel Lord Ailesbury that Her Majesty's Government concurs in this opinion and recommendation, and, whilst fully appreciating the efficiency of these troops, have submitted to the Queen that they should be no longer permitted to form part of a Yeomanry regiment after the close of the present financial year, and that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure accordingly.

Colonel Lord Ailesbury cannot make known in orders this decision of Her Majesty's Government without an expression of deep regret that the willing, loyal, and efficient services of the riflemen of the regiment should be thus abruptly terminated.

Colonel Lord Ailesbury must here remark that the system adopted by him in the year 1859 was avowedly an experimental one. Many distinguished cavalry officers have cordially approved of it as an auxiliary for cavalry regiments, and so late as at the autumn manœuvres of 1872, not only did the General Officer, under whose command the regiment served, cordially and publicly compliment the Commanding Officer on the excellent and valuable institution of this system, but several of the distinguished foreign officers at the manœuvres visited the camp of the regiment, in order to examine and report upon this system to their respective Governments, one of which Colonel Lord Ailesbury has seen, and it is a most favourable one. Furthermore, all officers appointed to inspect the regiment during the years the system has been in use have expressed their marked approval of the personal efficiency of the riflemen. The special grounds, however, on which the Auxiliary Riflemen were attached to the regiment are the following:—A Yeomanry regiment in this agricultural county is wisely and in accordance with its designation almost exclusively recruited from the Yeoman farmers, riding their own horses, very many of whom reside many miles from rifle butts and suitable places for rifle drill. The dismounted riflemen, on the contrary, reside in the towns where the facility for drill and

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rifle practice enables them to become much more efficient marksmen than the majority of the Yeoman farmers can be expected to be, besides the great advantage which dismounted riflemen, mounted on cars, have of carrying rifles of a very much longer range than the cavalry carbine. The mode of handling cavalry, it is right to say, has been, by general military concurrence, much modified within the last few years, and the reduction of the guns hitherto attached to some Yeomanry regiments, deprives the resolution of the Government of any marked objection to the system in use in this regiment in particular.

In conclusion, Colonel Lord Ailesbury desires to express to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who have (some of them for many years), constituted these Auxiliary Riflemen, his high estimation of the remarkable zeal and intelligence they have at all times shown in carrying out the system, and, above all, he desires to add his warmest thanks for the attention he has received from them in the ready and efficient performance of their duties.

On the 25th March Lord Ailesbury published the following Regimental Order :—

Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel Commandant the Marquis of Ailesbury, hereby makes known in orders that he has resigned the command of the P.W.O.R. Regiment of Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Her Majesty's acceptance of this resignation will probably appear shortly in the *London Gazette.*

Colonel Lord Ailesbury avails himself of this opportunity to record in orders the very great regret he experiences in retiring from the command of the regiment, and at the same time to express his deep gratitude towards the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and members of the regiment, for the cordial support he has at all times received from every member of the Corps. This generous confidence and good feeling has enabled him to secure and maintain the efficiency for which the regiment is justly credited, and he feels the greatest pride and satisfaction in reflecting that during the long number of years he has held this command he has no recollection of any difference of any unpleasant nature having ever occurred between himself and either the Officers, or other members of the regiment, and in relinquishing the honour of commanding them, he cordially wishes them continued prosperity in their loyal and honourable services.

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On the 1st of April, Lord Ailesbury was gazetted out and Major the Marquis of Bath, appointed to the command as Lieut.-Colonel in his place.

The Regiment assembled at Salisbury, Monday, the 15th May, 250 strong, the Rifles having been previously disbanded, and was inspected by Colonel Oakes on the 19th. The troops were lettered for the first time this year; with the exception of Swindon, which was G troop, the lettering has remained unaltered to the present time. This year was remarkable for the invention of the great mobilization scheme, a paper invention that was supposed to insure the safety of the country, no matter how small the number of real troops might be. The manœuvres had by this time dwindled down to various small camps of instruction, and it was decided to combine several of these with an attempt to put the mobilization scheme into operation; accordingly in July, a camp consisting of seven battalions and one battery of artillery was formed at Homington Down and the Race Plain, three Irish Militia Regiments at Codford, the Worcester and Shropshire Militia at Yarnbury, and a Cavalry Brigade consisting of the 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers near Sherborne. The Royal Wiltshire were ordered to parade on the 17th July; the five Northern troops at Beckhampton; the three Southern at Wylye, the former being inspected by Colonel Sarel, the latter by Lieut.-Colonel Boyle, and were dimissed the afternoon of the same day. The rest of the troops were inspected by the Commander-in Chief at Stapleford on the 14th.

The mobilization scheme continued to figure in the army list, principally in blank, for several years, when the absurdity of the whole affair became so patent, that it was omitted. In the Southern district, out of a nominal total of three divisions, for instance, there were deficient in 1880, 1 regular cavalry regiment, 6 horse artillery guns, 3 companies'

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JOHN ALEXANDER, MARQUIS OF BATH.

Lieut.-Col. Commandant, 13th April, 1876.

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engineers, 4 line and 4 militia battalions, and 36 field guns, to say nothing of three quarters of the staff and the whole of the transport.

In 1877, the head-quarters of the Regiment were transferred from Marlborough to Salisbury, in order to be nearer the residence of the Commanding Officer. During the winter and spring, Mr. Walter Long, of Rood Ashton, had been busily engaged in raising a detachment of men. This was at first intended to form part of the Warminster troop, under the name of the Rood Ashton detachment. Mr. Long's efforts met with unhoped-for success, and when the Regiment assembled at Salisbury for permanent duty, on Thursday, the 10th May, he marched in 58 men, a number which was increased to 64 on the day of the inspection. This year the Regiment was exercised in outpost duty for the first time, and was inspected by Colonel Oakes on the 16th.

On the 24th of November, the Rood Ashton detachment was formally constituted a troop, in the place of the Swindon troop, which was broken up, under command of Mr. Walter Long, though he was not gazetted Captain until the 3rd July the following year.

In 1878, the Regiment assembled at Salisbury, on Thursday, the 9th of May, and was inspected on the 15th by Colonel Wilkinson, who had been appointed Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry to the Southern district in succession to Colonel Oakes, who had completed his five years. The inspection day was very wet.

The Regiment was exercised during the training in outpost duty for the second time under the following scheme:— Pickets, supports, and a reserve, were disposed across the Down from the Wylye to the Avon, the Druid's Head being about the centre of the line watched. A party had been previously sent out to represent the enemy, which was instructed to break through and get to Salisbury. Each

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man of this party represented fifty men, and it claimed to have got through successfully. A good deal of confusion arose in consequence of one man representing so many as fifty, as a squadron only occupied a very small extent of country, and was in consequence rather difficult to detect at any distance.

In 1879 there was no permanent duty, but each troop had four mounted drills during the spring. Half a day's pay was allowed for each attendance. Captain and Adjutant Cave was promoted to Brevet Major this year; his commission being antedated to the 31st December, 1878; and having on the 9th of October completed the five years the appointment lasted, he was succeeded as Adjutant by Captain Henry Graham, of the 16th Queen's Lancers. On the 23rd November, Lieut.-Colonel the Marquis of Bath issued the following order:—

Lieut.-Colonel the Marquis of Bath in publishing the foregoing extract from the London Gazette, (*i.e.*, the notification of Major Cave's retirement) avails himself of this occasion to express his sense of the valuable assistance Major and Adjutant Cave has afforded him during the time he has been in command of the Regiment, and his appreciation of the interest taken by him in promoting its efficiency, and to assure him that now his term of service has expired, that he retires with the respect and goodwill of every officer and man with whom his duties have brought him in contact.

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CHAPTER XVI.

1879–1884.

In 1880, the Regiment assembled at Salisbury, on Thursday, the 6th May. Outpost duty was performed on the 8th (Saturday). The general idea was as follows :—

Three squadrons of the Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry are covering the advance of a force through Salisbury on the Marlborough Road. When the head of the column halts, which it will do at 12 noon on Stapleford Down, the front is to be covered by pickets at Woodford, Porton Firs and Winterborne Dansey, with a reserve at High Post, so as to watch the ground from the Avon to the Winterborne Valley.

The head of the column was represented by the band.

A squadron consisting of the Calne and Chippenham and Malmesbury troops, under Captain Fuller, had previously been despatched to Amesbury to represent the enemy, and were ordered to attack the line of pickets at one p.m., and endeavour to learn whether the head of the column had halted or not. Each of these troops represented a squadron. Captain Fuller first made a feint at Porton Firs, and then attacked the Rood Ashton troop in force at Netton. This troop had been delayed by the intricacy of the country they had to march through, and being employed in posting their pickets and videttes at the time, were easily defeated and driven in. Captain Fuller arrived without further hindrance at Stapleford Down, and was adjudged to have won the day. The march of the three columns from Salisbury was well carried out, and the communications properly maintained *en route*, but there was unfortunately a very small muster this day, and the extent of ground covered was much too large for the number of men who were available for the duty.

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The Regiment was inspected on the 12th by Colonel Blundell,* successor to Colonel Wilkinson, who had been appointed to the command of a brigade in India. There were 262 on parade.

In August, this year, the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief was obtained to the change of the shakoes to busbies, and the round forage caps of the officers were changed to peaked ones of the staff pattern.

In 1881, the Regiment assembled at Devizes, on Saturday, the 14th May. There was a field day on the 18th, in which four companies of the Volunteers and two companies from the brigade depôt took part. The "general idea" was as follows:—

Devizes is a fortified post, covering the Trowbridge, Warminster, and Salisbury line of railway, and is occupied by a small force of cavalry and infantry. A Northern Army lies at Chippenham, with an outpost of cavalry and infantry at Sandy Lane. On the 17th (Tuesday) the Commanding Officer at Devizes, being greatly in want of forage, and moreover desirous of sweeping the country of all supplies, has detached a troop of cavalry to forage in the direction of Beckhampton and Marlborough. On the morning of the 18th (Wednesday) this troop is at Beckhampton with a convoy of wagons loaded with hay and corn, ready to march back to Devizes. The party at Sandy Lane having heard of this, detach two companies of infantry and three squadrons to intercept it. The Commanding Officer at Devizes, anticipating some action of the kind, marches out with three companies of infantry and one troop of cavalry to assist the convoy if necessary. It is taken for granted that the infantry force of the Devizes party is double that of the Sandy Lane party. The Northern force will consist of three squadrons of Yeomanry Cavalry, and the two Devizes companies of Volunteers, under command of Lieut.-Colonel the Marquis of Bath, in drill order (forage caps). The Devizes party will consist of the 38th Brigade Depôt, the Lavington and Marlborough Companies of Volunteers, and one squadron of Yeomanry Cavalry, under command of Major Merriman, in review order (busbies and helmets).

* Colonel Blundell himself resigned the appointment in the autumn, being transferred to the Head Quarter Staff.

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The Northern Force assembled at Headington, and advanced straight up Morgans Hill along Wansdyke to Shepherds Shaw, covered by a squadron of the Yeomanry; another squadron having been detached to seize the convoy, the intention of Lord Bath being to hold the side of Morgans Hill covering the Devizes and Marlborough Road, while the captured convoy was being led away to Calstone behind it. The convoy, which consisted of 6 two-horse wagons, was taken, but as Captain Fuller and the Chippenham troop who were escorting it had unharnessed the horses and marched them and the drivers away, it was impossible to move it. In the meantime the troop forming the advanced guard of the squadron covering the main body had duly occupied Shepherds Shaw on the Marlborough Road, but as owing to some mistake in understanding the orders given to it, the main body did not march in time, no opposition could be made to the approach of the rescuing army from Devizes, which easily recaptured the convoy, and marched it off over Pound Down, half-way to Bishops Cannings, before the Northern Force arrived upon the ground at all. As all chance of retaking it was manifestly hopeless, and it had commenced to rain heavily, Lord Bath sounded "cease fire," and the troops returned to Devizes. On the whole the day could not be considered a success, though much valuable experience was gained by the promoters of it. The Regiment was inspected on the 20th, by Colonel Mussenden, the new inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry for the Southern district, there being 268 present on parade. Snider carbines were issued in June this year in place of the Westley Richards.

On the 6th December, the Warminster troop furnished an escort for the Prince and Princess of Wales from Warminster Station to Longleat, where their Royal Highnesses remained till the Saturday following. The North Somerset Yeomanry

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furnished the escort on their return to London as they left from Frome Station.

On the 21st of December, the Salisbury troop furnished an escort for H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, on the occasion of his visit to Salisbury to receive the freedom of the City, previous to his marriage. His Royal Highness drove from West Park, where he was the guest of Mr. Coleridge Kennard, M.P., and being met by the escort under Captain and Adjutant Graham and Quarter-master Dear at Downton, was escorted to the Palace, where he lunched with the Bishop. The troop was then dismissed, as the Duke signified his desire to dispense with their services on his return journey.

In 1882, the regiment assembled on the 9th May at Salisbury, and after the usual drills on the preceeding days was exercised in outpost duty on the Saturday following. The volunteers had been invited to join, as they had done during the previous training at Devizes, but for several reasons it was found impracticable to get a sufficient number together, so the operations had to be conducted by the cavalry alone.

The Rood Ashton squadron and the Marlborough and Warminster troops, forming two squadrons, represented a southern or invading force, under Captain Long, and having paraded at 9-30 a.m. marched to Breamore, where they halted and threw out outposts, composed of reserve, supports, pickets and videttes, towards Salisbury, in accordance with the instructions contained in the plan of operations furnished them. The plan of operations for this side was as follows:—

SOUTHERN FORCE.

An invading army having landed at Poole, has advanced to Wimborne, with an advanced guard at Fordingbridge. The local forces of the district are being concentrated at Salisbury.

The officer commanding the advanced guard at Fordingbridge

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knows that the river Chalke is in flood, and the valley rendered impassable as far up as Broadchalke, by a dam at Odstock, and another below Longford, and that the line of the river is watched by a force of cavalry. He believes, also, that the forces collecting at Salisbury are intended to join the army of defence forming at Aldershot. The dam at Odstock is formed by blocking up the arches of the two bridges and raising the roadway. The river is impassable elsewhere as far as Broadchalke. The operations are bounded by the high road from Salisbury, through Nunton, Downton, and Fordingbridge, on the east. No limit in other directions.

On the morning of the 13th, two squadrons are sent from Fordingbridge with the following orders:—Thoroughly reconnoitre the positions of the enemy in front of Salisbury, and having done so, if you think it feasible, endeavour to make a dash through the line of outposts, and ascertain whether the enemy is evacuating Salisbury or not. If he is, occupy the town, and prevent, as far as possible, any destruction to the railways.

The two squadrons under Captain Long will proceed towards Breamore, and having reached the north side of Breamore Woods, will throw out outposts towards Salisbury. The line of pickets not to be farther north than Mizmaze Hill. Patrols may be pushed out at twelve noon, but no general advance or any movement likely to bring on a fight is to be made before 1 p.m. At least an hour is to be devoted to ascertaining the exact position of the enemy's outposts. The Commanding Officer expects their positions to be marked on the map that will be supplied for that purpose. An attack on any part of the line may be made during this part of the practice to capture prisoners or get a better view of the position, but no attempt to break through is to be made before 2 p.m.

The remainder of the regiment forming two squadrons, together with a third, represented in skeleton by four men with flags, and led by Quartermaster John Dear, left Salisbury about 10 a.m., and proceeded to the positions laid down in the plan of operation for their side, which was as follows:—

NORTHERN FORCE.

An invading army has landed at Poole, and has advanced to Wim-

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borne, where it has halted, with an advanced guard at Fordingbridge.

The local forces are assembling at Salisbury with the intention of proceeding by rail to join an army of defence assembling at Aldershot.

The Chalke river is in flood, and the bridges destroyed, except at Odstock, which is the only place where the river can be crossed between the Avon and Broadchalke. This bridge cannot be destroyed, as it has been converted into a dam by filling up the archways.

On the morning of the 13th, the officer commanding at Salisbury sends three squadrons of cavalry across the Chalke River with the following orders :—Cross the river, and throw out a line of pickets towards Breamore and Downton. All arrangements will be completed for the evacuation of Salisbury at 3 p.m. Hold your position, if possible, till then. If forced to retire, defend the bridge at Odstock as long as possible. At 3 p.m., retire through Salisbury on Andover, where you will meet the rest of the cavalry brigade. Be careful none of your parties are cut off from the bridge.

This force was commanded by Colonel the Marquis of Bath, who proceeded to establish his headquarters on Clearbury Hill, attended by his staff, composed of Captain and Adjutant Graham, Lieutenant Fox Pitt, and Quartermaster Dibbin, of the Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, and Captain Macdonald, of the Argyle and Bute Artillery Volunteers.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Grove, attended by Lieutenant Sadler, acted as umpire.

This force was disposed as follows :—The right squadron, commanded by Captain Fuller, marched by Homington to the Little Yews, leaving the Malmesbury troop there as a support, and dividing the other troop, the Calne and Chippenham, into two portions, placed each half as a picket in advance, one behind the Great Yews, the other halfway between the Yews and Down Farm.

The left squadron, under Captain Estcourt, marched to Odstock, and leaving the Salisbury and Hindon troops under Captain Lord Folkestone at Odstock Farm as a support,

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advanced half of the Devizes troop to a position South of Odstock Copse, and the other half to another near the high road opposite New Hall as pickets.

The whole line of pickets was covered by a chain of double vedettes and patrols pushed out along the roads towards the enemy. The reserve squadron was posted on the road half-way between Odstock and Honington.

Each picket furnished reports every fifteen minutes to its support, and the support forwarded these every half-hour to the reserve, from which an orderly took them to the head-quarters.

At two o'clock, Captain Long, having thoroughly reconnoitered the position, attacked the right squadron with his whole force, and attempted to break through the line and seize Odstock Bridge. The Marquis of Bath thereupon ordered the whole force to fall slowly back before the enemy and concentrate on the bridge. At three o'clock two squadrons had crossed, and were dismounted, lining the hedges on the Salisbury side and covering the bridge over the Chalke River, and the third squadron was preparing to follow them, when Captain Long, who had skilfully crept down unobserved behind St. Mary's Church, dismounted a squadron, and opened a heavy fire upon it. The squadron then crossed the bridge at a gallop, and formed on the Salisbury road behind the dismounted men, and would, in doing so, no doubt, have suffered very severely. Captain Long pursued his advantage and followed them up with his mounted squadron, not apparently suspecting the trap that had been prepared for him; but a heavy fire was suddenly opened on him from the hedges on the other side that completely enfiladed the bridge. He accordingly retired his men, and shortly afterwards the Marquis of Bath, considering the object of the field-day fully accomplished, sounded the "cease fire," and the regiment reforming, was marched to Odstock Farm, where lunch had

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been provided for the whole regiment by Viscount Folkestone.

The day was very fine, and the operations were carried on in a highly satisfactory manner. The regiment was inspected by Colonel Mussenden on the 15th on Homington Down, 270 of all ranks being present, and the troops dispersed the following day after a very satisfactory week, the weather being all that could be desired throughout.

During the autumn of this year, an attempt was made to resuscitate the almost defunct Hindon troop, and as it seemed advisable to effect a thorough change in its constitution, it was formally disbanded in Regimental Orders, so that a new one might be raised. Captain Grove, however, found it impossible to get a sufficient number to join, and it was eventually incorporated with the Salisbury troop, which now became the Salisbury and Hindon troop. There had been previous to this some talk at Swindon of re-raising the old troop there, under the command of Mr. T. C. Calley of Burdrope Park, and when the absorption of the Hindon into the Salisbury troop was formally made known, a meeting was held at the Goddard Arms, Swindon, on the 12th March, at which Mr. Calley presided. About thirty gentlemen attended, headed by Mr. H. Deacon, and as the sanction of the Marquis of Bath had been previously obtained, they were sworn in on the spot, and Mr. Deacon was elected Quarter-master. The new troop was lettered C, the letter of the old Hindon troop, and was taken on the establishment of the regiment on the 16th July, 1883, when the Hindon troop ceased to exist as a separate troop.*

The regiment assembled at Devizes on Tuesday, the 8th May, 1883. The total number of all ranks that attended permanent duty was 318, though there were only 299 present

* The Swindon troop was attached to the Salisbury troop during the training.

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on the inspection day. On Saturday, the 12th, a field-day, in which the Volunteers and Brigade Depôt took part, was held. The force was divided into two portions, each of which was furnished with a scheme of the operations and corresponding instruction. That of the Northern or Defending Force being as follows :—

An invading army, having landed at Bridgwater, is advancing rapidly on London by Melksham, Devizes, and Reading. The General commanding the district is endeavouring to collect the local forces so as to make head against it. On Saturday morning, 12th May, he is at Devizes. A large convoy of arms and ammunition on its way to join him is at Chippenham, with an escort of Yeomanry and Volunteers. Early on the morning of Saturday, the General sends to the Officer commanding the convoy the following information and orders :—" The enemy's main body halted last night at Melksham, with advanced guard at Seend. He will probably continue his march to-morrow on Devizes. I shall retire in front of him to Woodborough, where I hope to be able to make a stand. On receipt of this, march with all expedition to join me there." At 10-45 a.m., the convoy has reached Calne *en route* for Woodborough. The enemy's advanced guard is at Devizes, and his main body at Seend. They are advancing, and the English army retiring in front of them towards Woodborough.

Lieut.-Colonel Luce, 2nd Wilts Volunteer Battalion, was in chief command, with Major Lowndes and Lieut. Luce as aides, Capt. Long having charge of the cavalry supports ; and Capt. Julian Spicer, 5th Lancers, being also present in the capacity of umpire. Lieut. R. Long, of the 3rd Hussars, accompanied his brother. The defending force consisted of the Rood Ashton troop of Yeomanry, and eight companies of Volunteers. The total strength was as follows :—

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

G Troop (Rood Ashton).—Capt. W. H. Long, Capt. Helme, Lieut. Clutterbuck, 5 sergeants, 40 rank and file ; total, 48.

VOLUNTEERS.

Staff.—Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Luce, Major E. B. Merriman, Major

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and Adjutant C. Selby Lowndes; Surgeon-Major H. K. Hitchcock; Quarter-Master R. Darley; Sergeant-Major G. Smith, Quartermaster-Sergeant Pinnell, Orderly Room Clerk West; total, 8.

Marlborough College Cadet Corps.—Capt. Rundall, Capt. Jones, Lieut. Preston, Lieut. de Chair; 4 sergeants, 8 band, 50 rank and file; total, 66.

A Company, Malmesbury.—Lieut. Luce, 4 sergeants, 1 bugler, 32 rank and file; total, 38.

B, Chippenham and Calne.—Lieut. Brinkworth, Lieut. Milsom, Lieut. Harris; 8 sergeants, 1 bugler, 69 rank and file; total, 81.

F and G, New Swindon.—Capt. Dean, Capt. Cusse; 10 sergeants, 21 band, 89 rank and file; total, 122

K, Old Swindon.—Capt. Edmonds, Lieut. Chandler, Lieut. Kinneir; 4 sergeants, 1 bugler, 43 rank and file; total, 51.

L, Marlborough.—Capt. Gwillim; 5 sergeants, 2 buglers, 24 rank and file; total, 32.

M, Highworth and Wootton Bassett.—Capt. Bevir, Lieut. Arkell; 6 sergeants, 51 rank and file; total, 58.

Total of cavalry, 48; ditto of infantry, 456.

When the manœuvres commenced on Saturday morning, the convoy and escort had reached Calne *en route* for Woodborough. The convoy consisted of six ordinary farm wagons, well horsed, and supported by the force of cavalry and infantry. The cavalry sent forward an advanced guard to scout, and also protected the rear, whilst between each wagon a company of Volunteers marched, flanking parties being sent out on either side to guard against a probable surprise.

The force paraded at Calne at nine o'clock, and having been formed up, and a short interval allowed as breathing time, left Calne at 10.45, headed by the band of the 2nd Wilts Volunteer Battalion, under Bandmaster Hawkins, going through Quemerford to Calstone. On leaving the outskirts of Calstone, information was obtained that an enemy was in the neighbourhood, and the force, which had hitherto been quietly marching along, as the officer in command was

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not supposed to know that an attack was meditated, immediately made dispositions for a vigorous defence. The enemy's vedettes were now discernible on the hills to the right; and when the Down was reached, the infantry debouched into the open and threw out covering parties of skirmishers. The advance was steadily continued for some time, but getting into range, the enemy's scouts opened a sharp carbine fire upon the convoy, which was warmly replied to, with the result that the attacking party, being outnumbered, retired, and the convoy continued its onward march. More cavalry were brought up to the attack, and the infantry companies, taking advantage of the broken ground, took cover, and opened fire, supported by which Capt. Long made a dash with his squadron of cavalry, and after a brisk engagement, the umpire decided that both parties should retire. The convoy again advanced, driving in the advanced posts of the attacking force, and crossed the London Road near the Waterworks, the action shortly afterwards becoming general.

The " special idea " of the other side was that :—

The General commanding the invading army at Melksham sends at daybreak on Saturday morning a cavalry patrol to Chippenham. They send back word to him that they have arrived at Chippenham, and that a heavy convoy with an escort of a squadron of Yeomanry and about a battalion of Volunteers left that morning for Woodborough, This information reaches him after his army has begun its march on Devizes. The General sends an order to the officer commanding the advanced guard to detach a party to intercept it. The order finds the advanced guard at Devizes. The commanding officer at once sends off three squadrons and five companies of infantry to intercept the convoy. This force leaves the barracks at Devizes at 10.45 a.m., the rest of the advanced guard continuing its march in the direction of Woodborough through All Cannings.

The party sent out to intercept the convoy in accordance with this idea was under supreme command of Colonel the Marquis of Bath, Wilts Yeomanry, with Capt. and Adjutant

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Graham, Major Colston, 2nd Wilts Volunteer Battalion, and Lieut. and Adjutant Jones, and was made up as follows:—

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

A, Troop Calne and Chippenham.—Capt. Neeld, Lieut. Goldney; 30 rank and file; total, 32.

B, Devizes.—Capt. T. G. B. S. Estcourt, 37 rank and file; total, 38.

C, Swindon.—Capt. Grove, 25 rank and file; total, 26.

D, Malmesbury.—Lieut. Sir Henry Bruce Meux, 36 rank and file; total, 37.

E, Marlborough.—Capt. Lord Frederick Bruce, Lieut. Sadler, 29 rank and file: total, 31.

F, Salisbury.—Capt. Lord Folkestone, Lieut. Hulse, Lieut. Fox-Pitt, 28. rank and file, total 31.

H, Warminster.—Lieut. Phipps, Lieut. Viscount Weymouth, 23 rank and file; total, 25.

INFANTRY.

Brigade Depôt.—Lieut. and Adjutant Jones, Lieut. Massey; 6 sergeants, 2 buglers, 56 rank and file; total, 66.

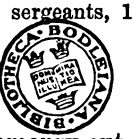
C Company, Volunteers, Devizes.—Major C. E. Colston, Surgeon E. N. Carless, Captain J. A. Randell, Lieut. G. S. A. Waylen; 6 sergeants, 2 buglers, 39 rank and file; total, 51.

D, Devizes.—Capt. W. Nott, Lieut. F. R. Lane; 4 sergeants, 2 buglers, 43 rank and file; total, 51.

E, Market Lavington.—Capt. W. P. Bouverie, Lieut. J. Neate; 3 sergeants, 61 rank and file; total, 66.

H, Melksham.—Major Awdry, Lieut. Rumbold; 5 sergeants, 1 bugler, 39 rank and file; total, 47.

Grand total of cavalry, 220; ditto of infantry, 281.



These all assembled at the Barracks, the Yeomanry outside, and the infantry on the parade ground inside the Barrack square, and at 11 o'clock the signal was given to advance. The 1st and 2nd squadrons of cavalry, under Capt. Graham, and consisting of an advanced party of the Devizes troop under Lieut. Goldney, and the remainder of the troop under Capt. Estcourt; Malmesbury troop under Lieut. Sir Henry Bruce Meux; Calne and Chippenham and

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Marlborough troops under Capt. Neeld, Capt. Lord Frederick Bruce, and Lieut. Viscount Weymouth, advanced across Roundway Down to Morgans Hill, with the view of ascertaining the position of the convoy, and preventing the enemy's scouts from ascertaining the direction of the main body, and impeding the advance of the convoy as much as possible. They also had orders to force it, if possible, to march in the direction of Pound Down. The main body in the meantime were to push along Beckhampton Road, proceed to Bishops Cannings, through the village, and up the hill, across the Wansdyke, to the hollow east of Pound Down, where a good natural cover was provided. The order of march was as follows:—Lieut. Phipps, with an advanced guard of Yeomanry, followed by the Warminster troop under Capt. Viscount Folkestone. After an interval of 500 yards, the company of the Brigade Depôt, followed at 300 yards interval by the Devizes, Lavington, and Melksham Volunteers. Then came the Swindon and Salisbury troops, under command of Capt. Grove, followed by the provision wagons, and a rear guard. Lord Folkestone's object was to support the advanced party, and endeavour as much as possible to conceal the movements of the infantry. Whilst the infantry column was quietly making its way along through Cannings and Bourton to Pound Down, Capt. Graham pushed forward with the two squadrons of cavalry towards Morgans Hill, detaching a party under Lieut. Goldney to command the road leading by Blacklands Hollow, along which it was thought possible the convoy might attempt to advance. The remainder, covered by lines of vedettes, continued their advance along the road towards Calstone and the Lansdowne monument. Here they came in sight of the head of the enemy's column, and the Malmesbury troop at once dismounted, and, protected by the side of the hill, opened fire with their carbines, supported by the Devizes troop and the

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Calne and Chippenham and Marlborough troops. The dismounted party were charged by Capt. Long, covered by the fire of his infantry contingent, at about 800 yards range, and after a sharp engagement the umpire decided that both sides must retire. The cavalry of the attacking force, under Capt. Graham, then steadily retired by alternate parties, halting and fronting at intervals, and taking care to keep more than a thousand yards from Colonel Luce's infantry column, in the direction of Shepherd's Shore. The convoy then resumed its march towards Pound Down, and the cavalry having retired to the top of this hill, one squadron dismounted and opened fire with their carbines, the other squadron remaining in support. The convoy, however, continued moving up the hill, covered by a line of infantry skirmishers.

Whilst all this had been going on between the cavalry, the main body, under Colonel Lord Bath, had arrived at the natural hollow east of Pound Down, and formed in column covered by two cavalry pickets, facing towards the London Road. The convoy had by this time reached the crest of the hill, although a very harassing carbine fire had been poured in by the dismounted troop, and the attacking cavalry pickets were driven in. Lord Bath at once deployed his infantry, the Brigade Depôt being pushed forward in extended order to check the advance of the convoy. The "thin red line" went steadily up the hill, keeping up a good fire, but the defenders had taken up a strong position under the sky line of the crest of the hill, and were now pouring in a heavy musketry fire. The Volunteers, who had been sent on to command the hill overlooking Pound Down, and in an opposite direction to that from which the convoy was now advancing, were hastily brought back at the double, and a general action took place between the two parties of infantry, the convoy meanwhile being parked in rear.

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In the meantime, the two squadrons of cavalry under Capt. Graham made a charge, advancing in echelon of squadrons from the right and taking the enemy's infantry in flank, with the result that one company was put out of action. They were in turn charged by Captain Long's squadron, and both had to retire and remain halted during the rest of the engagement, by the umpire's decision. Whilst this was going on, Lieut. Goldney arrived with half the Devizes troop who had been on vidette duty at Blacklands Hollow, and dashing past everything, actually seized the convoy and the men in charge, and held it long enough, presumably, to have disabled the horses. The infantry fire was now very heavy, both lines being within easy range of each other. Captain Nott worked his company up on the right of the convoy's support, and turned the flank; and had this been done a little sooner a decided advantage would have been obtained. After about a quarter of an hour's firing, the ammunition having been exhausted, the umpire-in-chief (Lieut.-Colonel Brett, Commanding 38th Brigade Depôt) being of opinion that the object of the day had been attained, ordered the bugles to sound the "cease fire," and the battle was at an end. The umpires having ridden round, and minutely examined the various positions held by the respective forces, the companies were formed up in quarter column in the valley west of Pound Down. No official decision was made known, but it was understood that had the engagement been a real one it would have been an open question whether the convoy could have got through, the probability being that it would never have succeeded in getting up the hill to Pound Down in face of the heavy fire which was then being poured in.

A brief breathing space having been allowed, points were placed for marching past, and the cavalry having formed up in line on the right, the infantry wheeled into line on

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the rear company. The inspecting officer, Colonel Brett, who was accompanied by Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, C.B. (who had also been officiating as umpire with the attacking party), and Lieut. Long, 3rd Hussars, then rode on to the parade ground, and was received with a general salute. The Brigade then broke into column to the right, and marched past, the cavalry going past in squadrons at the walk, the band of the 2nd Wilts Volunteer Battalion from Swindon playing "God bless the Prince of Wales." The infantry followed in column of companies to the well-known regimental march-past, "Ninety-five," and the cavalry having trotted past by squadrons, the infantry changed ranks and went past in quarter column at the trail, and also at the double. The latter movement was productive of much mirth to the large number of spectators from the fact that the ground being very freely studded with little hillocks, a good many of the Volunteers came to grief, much to the detriment of the "dressing," the rear companies especially being broken up, there being as many as half-a-dozen Volunteers down at a time, one being unable to get up until nearly the whole of the battalion had passed over him. Line was again formed on the rear company, and the brigade fixed bayonets and advanced in review order, and having given a general salute, column was once more formed to the right, and the men piled arms, and were dismissed. In the meantime, the convoy had been formed up in the hollow, and the wagons were found to contain ample stores of provisions, Colonel the Marquis of Bath having undertaken to entertain all engaged to luncheon.

At three o'clock, the Yeomanry returned to Devizes, and the Volunteers to their respective destinations, after some hearty cheers had been given for the commandant of the Wilts Yeomanry, for the opportunity he had given for a good day's outing, and also for his hospitality. The Northern

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Companies were marched across the Down by Colonel Luce to Calne, where the special troop train was found to be waiting, and without loss of time the men entrained, and returned to their own head-quarters, after a very fatiguing day, some of them having been on duty from about half-past five a.m. Still everybody seemed highly delighted with the share they had taken in the day's proceedings. The Devizes, Lavington, and Melksham corps returned by the London-road to Devizes, under the command of Major Colston, and were dismissed in the Market-place, after a short complimentary address from the officer in command.

The whole field day passed off most successfully, and though the weather was very threatening at times, the rain held off during the operations. Some mistakes were no doubt made on both sides, but they were on the whole only such as might readily occur with any troops in the heat of an engagement.

The regiment was inspected by Colonel Mussenden on Roundway Down, on Monday, the 14th, there being, as has been already stated, 299 on parade; and was dismissed on the following day. The increase in the number of recruits during this year was very marked, there being no fewer than eighty in the ranks, the Malmesbury troop particularly distinguishing itself in this respect. The newly raised Swindon troop acquitted themselves very well in the field, which was the more creditable to them as they had had no regular permanent sergeant during the drill season, and Mr. Calley had been incapacitated by sickness from attending personally to their drill.

In 1884, the regiment assembled at Salisbury, under Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Grove, the Marquis of Bath being on the sick list, on Tuesday, the 13th May. The exercise in outpost duty took place on the Friday following, and the South Wilts Battalion of Volunteers, under Colonel

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Everett, took part in the proceedings. There were two forces, one a portion of the advanced guard of an invading army which had landed at Burnham and was marching on Salisbury, and the other a portion of the advanced guard of a defending army that had been marching from Southampton to oppose the enemy marching on Salisbury. The "special ideas" of the forces were as follows:—

WILTON, OR WESTERN FORCE.

An invading army having landed at Burnham, is marching on Salisbury, using both lines of railway and all the available roads. On Thursday night the main body is on the line of Heytesbury, Semley, covered by a strong advanced guard on the line Wylye, Groveley, Dinton. The right of this advance is covered by three squadrons marching on the Ansty, Fovant, Burcombe Road. At 10-30, on Friday morning, the 16th May, the head of this column reaches South Burcombe, where the officer commanding receives the following despatch from the General commanding the advance guard:—

The enemy is reported to have been in force at Salisbury last night, and to be advancing towards Wilton this morning. The army is to concentrate on the line Wylye, Grovely, Dinton. I shall take up a position on Grovely Hill, facing Wilton, to cover this movement. South Burcombe will be occupied by a battalion of rifles, which will arrive between 12-30 p.m. and one o'clock. On receipt of this, take your three squadrons up the road on your right to the hill over the rifle range, and place one squadron at Foxholes, and another at the top of the hollow where the range is, keeping one in support on the hill in rear. Place a line of vedettes to watch the ground from Foxholes to South Burcombe, and push out strong patrols towards Salisbury. These patrols must hold their ground beyond the Hare Warren Woods as long as possible without fighting. You must hold your position at any cost. The officer commanding at South Burcombe has orders to support you, if necessary, with five companies, but you should be able to do without them, unless attacked by infantry. The concentration will be completed by 2 p.m.; at 2-15, I shall attack Wilton; at that hour the five companies will move up to your support, and you will advance at once on Salisbury, driving in the enemy's outposts, and following them up towards Harnham Hill. Should the enemy, as is probable, place a line of pickets in front of you, and remain steady,

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reconnoitre them thoroughly with your supporting squadron at 1-15; endeavour to make some prisoners, and ascertain what he is doing behind the line of outposts. I shall expect you to be able to furnish me with a complete statement as to his position to the south of Wilton by 2 p.m. You may consider the force at South Burcombe as your reserve. I have fixed 1-15 p.m. as the hour at which you may safely throw forward your supporting squadron to reconnoitre in force, as the rifles will be by that time in position there.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the proceedings will be divided into six stages as far as this force is concerned:—

Firstly, the placing of two pickets, a support, and a line of vedettes, 10-30 a.m. to 11-15 a.m.

Secondly, the pushing forward of patrols to the line of Stratford, the Racecourse, Netherhampton Road, 11-15 to 11-45.

Thirdly, a retirement of these patrols, in face of a superior advancing force of the enemy, behind the line of pickets, 11-45 a.m. to 12-15 p.m.

Fourthly, the holding the position against the enemy, 12-15 to 1-15 p.m.

Fifthly, a reconnaissance in force of the enemy's position with Cavalry, 1-15 to 2-15 p m.

Sixthly, an attack with your whole strength on the enemy's position, at 2-15 p.m.

EASTERN, OR SALISBURY FORCE.

An invading army has landed at Burnham and is advancing on Salisbury, using both lines of railway and the adjacent roads. A defending force is advancing from Southampton to meet it. The advanced guard of this army lies at Salisbury on the night of the 15th of May. The left of this advance is covered by four squadrons, one being at Harnham, one at the Union, one at Odstock, with the fourth in reserve in rear of the one at the Union.

At 10-30 a.m., on the morning of the 16th (Friday), the officer commanding this force receives the following despatch from the General commanding the advance guard:—

The enemy is reported to have been in force last night at Heytesbury and Semley, with a strong advance guard on the line Wylye, Dinton. I am ordered to advance to Wilton, halt there and push out patrols towards the enemy. You will, therefore, advance along the roads, on which your squadrons are placed, as far as the Bishopstone

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Hare Warren, Wilton Road, carefully reconnoitring the ground as you go, and driving back any small parties of the enemy you may meet. On arriving at the road named, place three strong pickets on it, keeping one squadron in support. The rest of the division will march along the roads the north side of the river on Wilton, and will arrive there about 1-30 p.m. Wilton Park will be occupied by a brigade of infantry, and from this force a picket of three companies of rifles will be detached and placed at the Home Farm, with orders to connect your line of vedettes with the park, and to act under your orders. You may, therefore, consider this force as your reserve.

When your pickets have been posted, push forward your supporting squadron, and endeavour to reach the high ground over Burcombe, from which a view of the enemy's movements should be obtained. If you are unable to effect this with the cavalry, you may call up the rifles from the Home Farm to your assistance. Should you be attacked by a superior force retire steadily on Salisbury, holding your ground as long as possible.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the proceedings of the day will be, in all probability, divided into five stages so far as this force is concerned :—

Firstly, an advance of the four squadrons along these roads, communicating with each other as they go, and including a careful examination of the Hare Warren Wood, 10-30 to 11-45 a.m.

Secondly, the placing of the three pickets, and the connecting them with a line of vedettes, 11-45 to 12-15.

Thirdly, a reconnaissance in force with the cavalry, and a probable retirement behind the line of pickets 12-15 to 1-15 p.m.

Fourthly, a second reconnaissance in force, supported by infantry, 2-15 to 3-15 p.m.

Fifthly, a steady retirement in front of a superior force.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the special idea the Western cavalry force, consisting of the Rood Ashton, Devizes, and Chippenham troops—representing, with the aid of flags, three squadrons—marched out of Salisbury at ten o'clock, about 120 strong. They were marched to South Burcombe, and there formed as they would have been had they really marched as part of the invading army advanc-

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ing on Salisbury from Burnham. At this place they received a message shown in the special idea of their force, and given above, ordering them to go to the high ground at the top of the Punch Bowl. There they placed two pickets — one at the top of the Punch Bowl and the other at Foxholes, a line of vedettes being thrown out in front of them, and the third squadron placed in support in their rear. Patrols were then pushed forward from these forces towards Salisbury. The Salisbury force, consisting of the Marlborough, Malmesbury, Salisbury and Hindon, Swindon, and Warminster troops—representing with the aid of flags, four squadrons of a total strength of about 220—paraded at ten o'clock in the Close, and the advance guards having being told off, proceeded at a trot to take up positions laid down for them in their special idea. These arrangements were completed at about a quarter to eleven, and the force advanced in three columns in the direction of Netherhampton, Hare Warren and Bishopstone. They continued to advance until reaching the Hare Warren Woods, where the patrols of the enemy were met with. These, after some skirmishing, were driven back, and the Hare Warren Woods having been reconnoitered by the Malmesbury and Marlborough troops, the force advanced to the Bishopstone Hare Warren, Wilton Road, and placed three pickets thereon, as laid down in their special idea. This was not effected without a considerable amount of fighting, for the occupation of the corner of Hare Warren Woods was hotly contested by the enemy, first by their patrols and subsequently by the troops which were brought up in support of them. The pickets were, however, finally placed in their proper positions, and the enemy's advance parties returned to their picquets and remained steady. Sundry reconnoitring took place on both sides, but the two parties remained steady in their respective positions until the arrival of the Volunteers. The Volunteers belonging to the

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Western or invading force consisted of five companies of the South Wilts Battalion, under the command of Colonel Everett. These arrived at Wilton by train at 12-15, marched to South Burcombe in accordance with the instructions, placed a picket there, and threw out a line of sentries to watch the ground between the cavalry picket at the Punch Bowl and the river Nadder. The Volunteers belonging to Salisbury force consisted of the Salisbury and Wilton companies, under the command of Major Fowle. The first of these went by train from Salisbury to Wilton, and having been met at the station by the Wilton company under Captain Wilson, were marched under the command of Major Fowle to the position at the Home Farm, outside Wilton Park. The infantry of both sides, according to orders, started from their respective positions at 2-15 p.m. The infantry of the Western force marched straight up the hill, and deployed in a line on the top of the hill in the Hare Warren Woods. The infantry of the Salisbury force proceeded straight towards the hill along the Bishopstone Road. On arriving at the foot of it one company deployed to the right and advanced across the fields, for the purpose of making a feint at the enemy's left. The remaining two companies marched up through the edge of Hare Warren Wood until they reached the top of the hill, where they deployed and advanced to meet the enemy through the broken ground. The cavalry pickets were then mounted and in readiness to retire if necessary. The two forces met in line almost immediately, and the Salisbury force, finding itself much outnumbered, gradually withdrew—the left first and finally the whole force, by alternate companies—until the open ground between Hare Warren Wood and Wilton Park was reached. They were followed at once by the infantry belonging the Western force, and a brisk engagement took place, lasting for nearly an hour. The Salisbury

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force retired in accordance with its instructions towards the Race Plain, using every bit of favourable ground to delay the advance of the enemy, supported in their retirement by the Marlborough troop. In the meantime the cavalry of the Salisbury force fell back gradually in front of the enemy's cavalry towards the Race Course. Eventually the infantry of the Salisbury force formed line on the top of the ridge reaching from the Race Course towards Netherhampton with the view of making their last stand against the greatly superior numbers of the enemy. Their left was prolonged by two squadrons of cavalry drawn up in *échelon* on the Race Plain, and the Race Stand was occupied by a dismounted squadron. The hedge and the field to the left were occupied by a dismounted troop, a mounted troop being in support. The enemy formed line to oppose. The cavalry, finding that they were unable to advance across the open in the face of the fire against them, dismounted two squadrons, and contented themselves with maintaining their position, keeping up a fire upon the opposing cavalry. The infantry of the Western force having debouched from the woods, reinforced their line and attacked the position held by the infantry of the Salisbury force. A considerable amount of firing took place from this position, when Colonel Brett, the officer commanding the district, who presided as umpire in chief, considered that the scheme of operations had been thoroughly worked out, and ordered the "cease fire" at four o'clock. The two forces then formed up into line all together, the cavalry in four squadrons on the right and the infantry in eight companies on the left. Colonel Brett with his staff took up his position in front of the Race Course, and a general salute having been given him the whole force marched past—the cavalry by squadrons and the infantry in open column of company. The cavalry immediately marched back to Salisbury, arriving at about a quarter-past five, and

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were dismissed to their troop parades. The Volunteers were served with bread and cheese and beer, and the Salisbury and Wilton companies, headed by the band, marched to Salisbury, reaching the city about quarter-past six.

The inspection (by Colonel Mussenden), took place on Monday, the 19th, there being 340 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men (mounted) on parade. The regiment presented a very smart appearance in their new boots and pantaloons,* and were deservedly complimented by the inspecting officer on their increased numbers, efficiency, and smartness.

On the night of the same day, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Grove presented the retiring Adjutant (Captain Graham), with a handsome piece of plate, as a parting gift from the officers, making, at the same time, a very kind and complimentary speech, which the modesty of the author forbids him to reproduce in these pages. Captain Graham also received a very gratifying mark of the good feeling that existed between himself and the members of the permanent staff in the shape of a silver hunting flask. The same evening a dance was given by the officers and members of the regiment, and the next day the troops were dismissed, after one of the most successful weeks on record, the weather having been everything that could be desired throughout; the only circumstance that could be regretted in connection with the training being the ill-health of Lord Bath, which prevented him from attending. Captain Graham was afterwards presented on the 30th July, at Swindon, with an address illuminated on vellum, and a handsome sword by the Quartermasters, non-commissioned officers and members of the regiment, and was afterwards entertained at a dinner

* The boots and pantaloons were issued on permanent duty, each member paying for his boots. The officers subscribed £5 each to defray the expense of the pantaloons.

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by them, the several troops being represented by the Quartermasters and other members to the number of eighty. On the 9th October, Captain H. Leicester Aylmer, from the 16th Lancers, succeeded Captain Graham, who had completed five years in the appointment, and on the 17th December, Colonel the Marquis of Bath was pleased to publish the following order in Regimental orders :—

No. 1. The following extract from the *London Gazette* is published, dated 9th October, 1884.

"Yeomanry Cavalry, Royal Wiltshire.—Captain Henry Leicester Aylmer, 16th Lancers, to be Adjutant in succession to Captain Henry Graham, whose period of service in that appointment has expired."

No. 2. In publishing the foregoing extract, Colonel the Marquis of Bath avails himself of the opportunity of placing on record the great regret experienced by himself and all ranks of the Royal Wilts Yeomanry in the departure of Captain Graham, to whose zeal and tact the present efficiency of the regiment is so much due, and to whose personal popularity may be attributed the large increase in numbers which the regiment has obtained during the period of his adjutancy.

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APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX I.

A LIST

OF THE

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT OF YEOMANRY CAVALRY,

COMMANDED BY

THE RIGHT HON. LORD BRUCE,

DEDICATED

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION

TO THE

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS,

AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN

SERVING THEREIN

BY

WILLIAM PETTIT,

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.

CORRECTED TO THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1799.

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RETURN OF OFFICERS ON DUTY IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TROOPS.

Head Quarters of Troops.	Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.
Marlborough	Lord Bruce...	—	—	—	(Vacant)	Goddard.
Devizes	—	Sutton...	—	—	W. Long... ..	Grubbe.
Melksham	—	—	Awdry...	—	J. Long	Newman.
Warminster	—	—	—	Long ...	Lord G. Thynne..	Barton.
Hindon	—	—	—	Grove ...	Penruddock ...	Arundel.
Chippenham	—	—	—	Baynton ...	Norris	Gaby.
Malmesbury	—	—	—	Estcourt ..	(Vacant) ...	Estcourt.
Salisbury	—	—	—	Wyndham	Pettit	Weeks.
Everley	—	—	—	Astley ..	Dyke	Astley.
Swindon	—	—	—	Goddard ...	Pye	Harding.
Total	One	One ...	One ...	Seven ...	Eight	Ten.
Officers wanting to complete ...	—	—	—	—	Two	—
	One	One ...	One ...	Ten ...	Ten	Ten.

Adjutant, Lieut. William Pettit, Sarum. Agents, Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, London.

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MARLBOROUGH TROOP.

Lord BRUCE, Colonel and Captain, Savernake Lodge.
Lieutenant (vacant by death).
A. GODDARD, Esq., Cornet, Swindon (Captain *Swindon Troop in* 1837).

1 Mr. G. Taylor, Quartermaster, Marlborough.
2 ,, Thomas Hilliar, Sergeant, Granham.
3 ,, Wm. Spearing, Sergeant, Ramsbury.
4 ,, John Clark, Sergeant, Auburn.
5 ,, John Atherton, Corporal, Ramsbury.
6 ,, Wm. Somersett, Corporal, Barton.
7 ,, John Ward, Marlborough.
8 ,, Thomas Wentworth, ditto.
9 ,, John Halcomb, ditto.
10 ,, N. Washbourn, ditto.
11 ,, Thelwell Maurice, ditto.
12 ,, R. Griffiths, ditto.
13 ,, George May, ditto.
14 ,, Joseph Brown, ditto.
15 ,, John Ashley, Ramsbury.
16 ,, William Webb, ditto.
17 ,, John Cox, ditto.
18 ,, R. Bailey, Collingbourn.
19 ,, Edward Day, ditto.
20 ,, Richard Cannings, ditto.
21 ,, George Hutchings, ditto.
22 ,, William Ford, ditto.
23 ,, Onias Clark, ditto.
24 Mr. Robert Mackerell, Collingbourn.
25 ,, William Westbury, Easton.
26 ,, J. Goodman, ditto.
27 ,, Giles Hearn, ditto.
28 ,, Philip Hazell, ditto.
29 ,, William Gale, ditto.
30 ,, William Sheppard, ditto.
31 ,, J. Rushley, Chisbury.
32 ,, Edward Porter, ditto.
33 ,, R. Pinckney, Wolfall.
34 ,, James Hiscock, Hilwood Chace.
35 ,, Robt. Tarrant, Stitchcomb.
36 ,, James Edwards, Wilton.
37 ,, William Gale, Durley.
38 ,, Edwd. Pumphrey, Overton.
39 ,, J. Mildenhall, Horseyhill.
40 ,, J. Banning, Burbage.
41 ,, Richard Reeves, Huish.
42 ,, Richard Richens, Knole.
43 ,, John Wickham, Grafton.
44 ,, H. Tanner, Lockeridge.
45 ,, Daniel Pye, ditto.
46 ,, George White, Harding.
47 ,, George Richens, Shalbourn.
48 ,, Thomas Butcher, Easton.
49 ,, Francis Spost, Savernake Lodge.

DEVIZES TROOP.

JAMES SUTTON, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel and Captain, New Park.
WILLIAM LONG, Esq., Lieutenant, Coulston.
WILLIAM HUNT GRUBBE, Esq., Cornet, Eastwell.

1 Mr. Thomas Brown, Sergeant, Horton.
2 Mr. William Hughes, Sergeant, Devizes.

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DEVIZES TROOP—*continued.*

3 Mr. William Tinker, Sergeant, West Lavington.
4 ,, William Rogers, Devizes.
5 ,, William Akerman, Patney.
6 ,, John Bayly, Devizes.
7 ,, Samuel Beaven, ditto.
8 ,, John Bethell, Market Lavington.
9 ,, William Biggs, Worton.
10 ,, James Biggs, ditto.
11 ,, William Bowden, Bishop Cannings.
12 ,, William Burgess, Chirton.
13 ,, Andrew Burbidge, Bulkington.
14 ,, John Butler, Bromham.
15 ,, Joseph Chandler, Devizes Green.
16 ,, Daniel Chandler, Church Mill, Marden.
17 ,, Daniel Compton, Eastcott.
18 ,, Walter Crook, Heddington.
19 ,, Joseph Eden, Devizes.
20 ,, Wm. Eden, Devizes Green.
21 ,, John Eden, ditto.
22 ,, William Edwards, Stert.
23 ,, Robert Edwards, Tilshead.
24 ,, Wm Fidler, Etchilhampton.
25 ,, Chas. Fitchew, Roundway.
26 ,, Richard Ford, Devizes.
27 ,, John Garrett, Market Lavington.
28 ,, Edward Gilbert, Polshott.
29 ,, Joseph Glass, Worton.
30 ,, Mark Giddings, Urchfont.
31 ,, Jas. Garrett, Market Lavington.
32 ,, William Halcomb, Jun., Devizes.
33 Mr. Thomas Hamlin, Marden.
34 ,, Robert Hayward, Junr., Roundway.
35 ,, George Hayward, Devizes.
36 ,, Thomas Hull, ditto.
37 ,, Phineas Jefferies, Bulkington. (Member in 1843.)
38 ,, George Lewis, Patney.
39 ,, John Lewis, Devizes.
40 ,, John Lye, West Lavington.
41 ,, Thomas Maslin, Bishop Cannings.
42 ,, Thomas Myles, Littleton Pannel
43 ,, Joseph Mundy, Lydeway.
44 ,, R. C. Pepler, Erlstoke.
45 ,, Thomas Perry, Devizes Green.
46 ,, Wm. Philpot, Jun., Beckhampton.
47 ,, Daniel Phipp, Devizes.
48 ,, Samuel Pinchin, Conock.
49 ,, James Skeate, Horton.
50 ,, Mark Sloper, Bourton.
51 ,, Michael Sloper, Bishop Cannings.
52 ,, William Smitts, Market Lavington.
53 ,, Thomas Smitts, Easton.
54 ,, John Sainsbury, West Lavington.
55 ,, Leonard Tinker, Estcott.
56 ,, Robert Waylen, Nursteed.
57 ,, James White, Pattern.
58 ,, Benoni White, Devizes Green.
59 ,, John Winkworth, Worton.
60 ,, John Simpkins, Stanton.

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MELKSHAM TROOP.

JOHN AWDRY, Esq., Major and Captain, Notton.
JOHN LONG, Esq., Lieutenant, Melksham.
PAUL NEWMAN, Esq., Cornet, Melksham.

1 Mr. T. Nalder, Quartermaster, Melksham.
2 ,, Henry Crabb, Sergeant, Trowbridge.
3 ,, Thomas Ogam, Melksham.
4 ,, James Crabb, Trowbridge.
5 ,, William Eyles, Melksham.
6 ,, O. M. Spender, Bradford.
7 ,, Jas. Taunton, Trowbridge.
8 ,, Thomas Miles, Melksham.
9 ,, Thomas Burges, Whaddon.
10 ,, Benjamin Harris, Melksham.
11 ,, William Stone, ditto.
12 ,, Stephen Gorffish, ditto.
13 ,, James Lane, ditto.
14 ,, William Beaven, ditto.
15 ,, William Fox, ditto.
16 ,, James Ellis, Keevill.
17 ,, James Redman, Melksham
18 ,, John Redman, Seend.
19 ,, John Bodman, Beanacre.
20 ,, William Flower, ditto.
21 ,, Henry Slade, Hilperton.
22 ,, Christopher Beaven, ditto.
23 ,, William Tucker, ditto.
24 ,, Nigel Newman, Poulshott.
25 ,, John Dunsden, Keevill.
26 ,, John Sine, ditto.
27 ,, John Collier, Trowbridge.
28 ,, Joseph Coombe, Melksham.
29 ,, Robert Curnick, Beanacre.
30 ,, James Chapman, Southwick
31 ,, William Gibbons, Bradford.
32 ,, John Hall, Winsley.
33 Mr. James Sexty, Trowbridge.
34 ,, Thomas Lavington, Turley.
35 ,, James Murry, Trowbridge.
36 ,, James Hawkins, Keevill.
37 ,, Wm Reynolds, Melksham.
38 ,, Dan. Heritage, Trowbridge.
39 ,, Ed. Reynolds, Corsham.
40 ,, James Sartain, ditto.
41 ,, John Prichard, ditto.
42 ,, John Eyles, Melksham.
43 ,, James Ball, Hilperton.
44 ,, George Sans, Bradford
45 ,, Joseph Wiltshire, West-Ashton
46 ,, Stephen Mallens, Stoweford.
47 ,, Gabriel Still, Hilperton.
48 ,, Chas. Jones, West Ashton.
49 ,, Joseph Deverall, Melksham.
50 ,, Daniel Harding, Bradford.
51 ,, Wm. Redman, Melksham.
52 ,, Daniel Clark, ditto.
53 ,, John Shephard, Trowbridge.
54 ,, Wm. Rumsey, Melksham.
55 ,, Chris. Turner, Hilperton.
56 ,, Robt. Mitchell, Melksham.
57 ,, Joseph Haines, ditto
58 ,, Joseph Pepler, Hilperton
59 ,, Joseph Harding, Bradford.
60 ,, Joseph Reynolds, Corsham.
61 ,, Joseph Taylor, Sevington.
62 ,, B. P. Ludlow, Melksham.
63 ,, John Gerrish, ditto.

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WARMINSTER TROOP.

RICHARD LONG, Esq., Captain, Steeple-Ashton.
Lord GEORGE THYNNE, Lieutenant, Longleate.
NATHANIEL BARTON, Esq., Cornet, Warminster.

---

1 Mr. Joseph Ellis, Quartermaster, Warminster.
2 ,, Wm. Middleton, Sergeant, ditto
3 ,, John Layland, Sergeant, Boreham.
4 ,, Samuel Wereate, Sergeant, North Bradley.
5 ,, Richd. Rickwood, Corporal, Deveril.
6 ,, Joseph Hall, Corporal, South Ashton.
7 ,, John Moore, Corporal, Corsley.
8 ,, Stephen Sanger, Warminster.
9 ,, James Davis, ditto.
10 ,, J. Lamb, ditto
11 ,, James Brooks, ditto.
12 ,, Charles Pressley, ditto.
13 ,, Joseph Smith, ditto.
14 ,, Stephen Hunt, ditto.
15 ,, John Provest, ditto.
16 ,, John Cockrell, ditto.
17 ,, William Poole, ditto.
18 ,, James Forfeit, ditto.
19 ,, James Price, ditto.
20 ,, Thomas Whiting, ditto.
21 ,, William Langley, ditto.
22 ,, Thomas Dowding, ditto.
23 ,, John Sunter, ditto.
24 ,, Jacob Dodding, ditto.
25 ,, John Pierce, Upton Scudamore.
26 ,, Joseph Windfor, Boreham.
27 ,, Stephen Long, Sutton.
28 ,, William Slade, Filshead.
29 Mr. John Snelgrove, Heytesbury.
30 ,, John Webb, Nash.
31 ,, Edward Pierce, Norrage.
32 ,, Jas. Hooper, West Ashton.
33 ,, John Hooper, ditto.
34 ,, Henry Usher, ditto.
35 ,, Joseph Flower, ditto.
36 ,, John Wythy, Corsley.
37 ,, William Lye, ditto.
38 ,, James Bartlet, Hinton.
39 ,, Thomas Butcher, ditto.
40 ,, Phil. Blatch, Bratton.
41 ,, Jof. Batchelor, Westbury.
42 ,, John Huntley, ditto.
43 ,, Arthur Paviour, ditto.
44 ,, John Mathews, Keevill.
45 ,, James Milson, Penlight.
46 ,, John Kebby, Westbury.
47 ,, Richard Butcher, Deverill.
48 ,, Andrew Prince, ditto.
49 ,, George Dyer, ditto.
50 ,, William Dyer, ditto.
51 ,, Thos. Davis, Horningsham.
52 ,, John Everett, ditto.
53 ,, William Wilkins, ditto.
54 ,, Thomas Mills, Maiden Bradley
55 ,, Richard Frowde, Hele Farm.
56 ,, Eben Coombs, Corsley.
57 ,, John Sainsbury, ditto.
58 ,, John Ball, ditto.
59 ,, William Gane, ditto.
60 ,, Thos. Evans, Warminster.
61 ,, James Davis, ditto.
62 ,, Edward Lye, ditto.

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WARMINSTER TROOP—*continued.*

63 Mr. John Moody, Warminster.
64 ,, John Gough, ditto.
65 ,, William Wilton, ditto,
66 ,, Francis Osborn, ditto.
67 ,, Thomas Bailey, ditto.
68 Mr. John Hyat, Maiden Bradley.
69 ,, Thomas Sturgess, Deveril.
70 ,, Jas Maslen, West Ashton.
71 ,, William Miles, ditto.

HINDON TROOP.

THOMAS GROVE, Esq., Captain, Fern.
J. H. PENRUDDOCKE, Esq., Lieutenant, Compton.
J. E. ARUNDELL, Esq., Cornet, Ashcomb.

1 Mr. James Still, Quartermaster, East Knoyle.
2 ,, Thomas Bunter, Sergeant, Donhead.
3 ,, John Wilkins, Sergeant, Chilmark.
4 ,, James Smith, Sergeant, Baverstock.
5 ,, William Maslin, Corporal, Dinton.
6 ,, Jas. Grey, Corporal, East Knoyle.
7 ,, Richd. Hawkins, Corporal, Donhead.
8 ,, George Eaton, Trumpeter, Hindon.
9 ,, John Innis, Fovant.
10 ,, James Oram, Monckton-Deverel.
11 ,, Joel Rowden, Compton.
12 ,, Samuel Bracher, Chicksgrove.
13 ,, Gilbt. Folliott, East Knoyle.
14 ,, W. B. Bennett, Hindon.
15 ,, James Cantelo, Monckton.
16 ,, Edward Jukes, Chicksgrove
17 ,, William Beckett, Hindon,
18 Mr. John Turner, Fonthill, Gifford.
19 ,, Henry Gifford, Jun., ditto.
20 ,, Joseph Mercer, Donhead.
21 ,, James Follist, East Knoyle.
22 ,, Samuel King, Donhead.
23 ,, James Ames, Hindon.
24 ,, George Spencer, Tisbury.
25 ,, Daniel Lambert, Anstey.
26 ,, Henry Spencer, Sen., Fonthill Bishop.
27 ,, George South, Donhead.
28 ,, Aaron Pinckney, Knighton.
29 ,, J. C. Burbidge, East Knoyle.
30 ,, James Bracher, Sedghill.
31 ,, Geo. Pinckney, Knighton.
32 ,, Osmond Martin, Fovant.
33 ,, George Randell, Broad Chalke.
34 ,, Aaron Blandford, Fovant.
35 ,, Edward Bracher, ditto.
36 ,, Phillippe Pinckney, Berwick.
37 ,, Thomas Massey, Swallowcliffe.
38 ,, Edward Target, Tisbury.

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HINDON TROOP—*continued.*

39 Mr. James King, Tisbury.
40 ,, William Target, ditto.
41 ,, James Turner, ditto.
42 ,, John Candy, Donhead.
43 ,, William Rogers, Tisbury.
44 ,, John Smith, Barford
45 ,, John Johnson, Bishopstone
46 ,, Joseph Young, Barford
47 ,, Thomas Everett, Tisbury.
48 ,, John Bracher, Sutton.
49 ,, John Shepherd, Barford.
50 John Bracher, Esq., Chicklade.
51 Mr. Henry Stone, Berwick St. John.
52 ,, James Norris, Donhead.
53 ,, Edward Lever, Tisbury.
54 ,, Samuel Bracher, Bathampton.
55 ,, William Pottecary, Wiley.
56 ,, John Locke, ditto.
57 ,, William Langley, Deptford.
58 ,, John Barnard, Tisbury.
59 Mr. John King, Compton Chamberlain.
60 ,, William Rowden, ditto.
61 ,, Robert Anderson, ditto.
62 ,, John Phillips, Chiderwick
63 ,, Thomas Harrison, Hindon.
64 ,, Robert Taylor, ditto.
65 ,, John Harding, ditto.
66 ,, Henry Turner, Anstey.
67 ,, Jonathan Folliott, East Knoyle.
68 ,, Henry Crine, Chalke.
69 ,, William Bowles, ditto.
70 ,, Henry Taylor, Hindon.
71 ,, Thomas Grove, Fern.
72 ,, John Grove, ditto.
73 William Burlton, Esq., Hurcourt.
74 Mr. John Parham, Pertwood.
75 ,, James Bowles, Alvediston, Chippenham.

CHIPPENHAM TROOP.

ANDREW BAYNTON, Esq, Captain, Woodrow.
GEORGE NORRIS, Esq., Lieutenant, Nonsuch.
THOMAS GABY, Esq., Cornet, Netherstreet.

1 Mr. Harry Russ, Quartermaster, Chippenham.
2 ,, James Hyall, ditto.
3 ,, Joseph Moore, ditto.
4 ,, Wm. Moore, Sandy Lane
5 ,, George Bowden, Laycock.
6 ,, Robert Munday, Chippenham.
7 ,, Nathaniel Grist, Laycock.
8 ,, Henry Hayward, Chippenham.
9 Mr. Walter Breach, Beanacre.
10 ,, William Combley, Laycock.
11 ,, William Ely, Hardenhurst.
12 ,, Christopher Beaven, Melksham.
13 ,, S. Fussell, Laycock.
14 ,, Andrew Crook, Ashill.
15 ,, John Howell, Pewsham.
16 ,, William Taylor, Laycock.
17 ,, John Curnick, ditto.
18 ,, Robert Hooper, ditto.

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CHIPPENHAM TROOP—*continued.*

19 Mr. Jacob Hayward, Laycock.
20 „ William Trueman, ditto.
21 „ John Mitchell, Shovel Laycock.
22 „ Thomas Freeth, Tingley.
23 „ Henry Poole, Chippenham.
24 „ Uriah Tarrant, ditto.
25 „ Wm. Handcock, Pewsham.
26 „ John Lawes, Chippenham.
27 „ Samuel Dawling, Kington Langley.
28 „ Stepn. King, Chippenham.
29 „ John Skeates, ditto.
30 „ John Lawrence, Goatacre.
31 „ William Boucher, Chippenham.
32 „ William Bane, ditto.
33 „ Robert Taylor, Surrendel.
34 „ Wm. Beake, China Court.
35 „ Thomas Smith, Church Yatton.
36 „ John Handcock, Pewsham.
37 „ Robert Pilke, Clapcott.
38 „ Edward Jaques, Church Yatton.
39 „ Wm. Kington, Alderton.
40 „ John Fast, Cockleborough.
41 „ John Parsloe, Broad Summerford.
42 „ Richard Smith, Brimhill.
43 Mr. Robert Gale, Stanley.
44 „ John Crook, Tytherton.
45 „ Ben. Lively, Chippenham.
46 „ Henry Freeguard, Naish House.
47 „ John Pitt, Bremhill Grove.
48 „ Henry Hiscox, Stanley Abbey.
49 „ John Hulbest, Chippenham.
50 „ Joseph Brown, Chilton.
51 „ John Hicks, Bromham.
52 „ Joseph Fry, Beancourt.
53 „ Thomas Hawkins, Studley
54 „ John Hood, Loxwell.
55 „ Benjamin Banks, Chippenham.
56 „ Arthur Branchard, ditto.
57 „ Samuel Waterman, Calne.
58 „ Joseph Hull, Christian Malford.
59 „ Jas. Hodson, Chippenham.
60 „ James Banning, Harper Cross.
61 „ John Pearce, Chippenham.
62 „ Wm. Couzins, Biddlestone.
63 „ William Large, Sheldon.
64 „ John Henley, Langley.
65 „ John Bell, ditto.

MALMESBURY TROOP.

THOMAS ESTCOURT, Esq., Captain, Estcourt House.
Lieutenant (Vacant).
EDMUND ESTCOURT, Esq., Cornet, Purton.

1 Mr. D. Miles, Quartermaster, Oaksey.
2 Mr. Isaac Spencer, Sergeant, Malmesbury.

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MALMESBURY TROOP—*continued.*

3 Mr. Leonard Hawkins, Sergeant, Oaksey (a member in 1837).
4 ,, John Caswell, Sergeant, Sapworth.
5 ,, Richard Lee, Corporal, Malmesbury.
6 ,, George Buckland, Corporal, Tetbury,
7 ,, Joel Baynton, Corporal, Tetbury.
8 ,, Samuel Odey, Malmesbury.
9 ,, Bryant Robins, ditto.
10 ,, J. H. Dyer, ditto,
11 ,, John Buckland, Crudwell.
12 ,, Samuel Andrews, Newnton.
13 ,, Danl. Robertson, Estcourt.
14 ,, John Berle, Murcot.
15 ,, Thomas White, Hankerton.
16 ,, Thos. Serle, Malmesbury.
17 ,, Henry Garlick, Thornhill.
18 ,, William Halbrow, Knock-Down.
19 ,, Joseph Conclay, Saysworth.
20 ,, John Wilchel, ditto.
21 ,, John Deveral, Sharston,
22 ,, Davis Chapman, Wick.
23 ,, John Chapman, ditto.
24 ,, Joseph Pitt, Higham.
25 ,, John Neens, Layterton.
26 Mr. Mathew Heath, Manditts Park.
27 ,, Richard Holtham, Oaksey.
28 ,, Robert Oram, Grasdon.
29 ,, Thomas Cave, Grange.
30 ,, Wm. Dyer, Malmesbury.
31 ,, John Doe, Oaksey.
32 ,, Charles Weeks, ditto
33 ,, Charles Seymore, Tetbury.
34 ,, Charles Hill, ditto.
35 ,, Joseph Young, Shaston.
36 ,, Wm. Pain, West Crudwell.
37 ,, Wm. Mathews, Malmesbury,
38 ,, Isaac Berry, ditto.
39 ,, John Garlick, ditto.
40 ,, William Kent, ditto.
41 ,, Robert Stump, Tetbury.
42 ,, Thos. Saunders, Milbourn.
43 ,, William Milsom, Grasdon.
44 ,, Wm. Trowbridge, Corston.
45 ,, Edward Earle, ditto.
46 ,, William Chandler, ditto.
47 ,, William Chandler, Hull Lavington.
48 ,, John Baulding, Tetbury.
49 ,, J. Brook, Brokenborough.
50 ,, John Vines, Grittenham.
51 ,, William Rumnell, Malmesbury.
52 ,, Samuel Cox, Tetbury.

SALISBURY TROOP.

H. P. Wyndham, Esq., Captain, Salisbury.
W. M. Pettitt, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant, Salisbury.
William Weekes, Esq., Cornet, Salisbury.

1 Mr. T. Thresher, Quartermaster, Salisbury.
2 Mr. Ed. Joy, Sergeant-Major, Salisbury.

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SALISBURY TROOP—*continued.*

3 Mr. Richard Figes, Sergeant, Salisbury.
4 ,, John Pennistone, Sergeant, ditto.
5 ,, John Jefferies, Corporal, ditto.
6 ,, John Walker, Corporal, ditto.
7 ,, John Webb, Corporal, ditto.
8 ,, John Chant, Trumpeter, ditto.
9 ,, John Goodfellow, Farrier, ditto.
10 ,, Robert Still, ditto.
11 ,, William Dodsworth, ditto.
12 ,, John Best, ditto
13 ,, Lewis Weeks, ditto.
14 ,, Thomas Goddard, ditto.
15 ,, R. S. Wyche, ditto.
16 ,, William Westcott, Bishop-Down.
17 ,, John Jeboult, Salisbury.
18 ,, Thomas Hinxman, ditto.
19 ,, William Rowden, ditto.
20 ,, John Gillo, Sen., ditto.
21 ,, William Cuffe, Durnford.
22 ,, William Blake,
23 ,, James Hawker, Salisbury.
24 ,, John Richardson, ditto.
25 ,, Ed. Standford, Britford.
26 ,, James Dixon, ditto.
27 ,, Ed. Beckingsale, Salisbury.
28 ,, William Randall, Longford,
29 ,, William Heale, Coombe.
30 ,, Joseph Saunders, Harnham.
31 ,, Edward Keele, Salisbury.
32 Mr. J. A. Martin, Salisbury.
33 ,, Richard Sweeper, ditto.
34 ,, T. Thresher, Jun , ditto.
35 ,, Alexander Randall, ditto.
36 ,, Thomas Bishop, ditto.
37 ,, James Jennings, ditto.
38 ,, James Rhoades, ditto.
39 ,, Thomas Webb, Sen., ditto.
40 ,, John Hodding, Jun., ditto.
41 ,, George Webb, ditto.
42 ,, William Coy, ditto.
43 ,, John Pester, ditto.
44 ,, C. M. Keele, ditto
45 ,, Arthur Corse, ditto.
46 ,, James Harris, ditto.
47 ,, John Footner, ditto.
48 ,, Henry Smith, ditto.
49 ,, John Goss, ditto.
50 ,, John Parrott, Stratford.
51 ,, John Joy, Salisbury.
52 ,, Thomas Webb, Jun., ditto.
53 ,, Samuel Gibbons, ditto.
54 ,, George Burbidge, ditto.
55 ,, Samuel Lovel, ditto.
56 ,, John Loveless, ditto.
57 ,, William Young, ditto.
58 ,, John Gillo, Jun., ditto.
59 ,, Wm. King, Winterbourn.
60 ,, Philip Hayward, Salisbury.
61 ,, John Heale, Coomb.
62 ,, George Fleetwood, ditto.
63 ,, Benjamin Blake, Ford.
64 ,, George Reade, Salisbury.
65 ,, James Coombs, ditto.
66 ,, Joseph Trothroys, ditto.
67 ,, Daniel Windfor, ditto.

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EVERLEY TROOP.

T. D Astley, Esq., Captain, Everley.
William Dyke, Esq., Lieutenant, Syrencot.
J. D. Astley, Esq., Cornet, Everley.

1 Mr. R. Pinckney, Quartermaster, Lake.
2 ,, Philip Pinckney, Sergeant, Wilsford.
3 ,, William Butcher, Sergeant, Starcott.
4 ,, Edward Lee, Sergeant, Netherhaven.
5 ,, John Workman, Corporal, Upavon.
6 ,, M. Cook, Corporal, Everley.
7 ,, Wm. Beck, Corporal, ditto.
8 ,, Charles Stagg, Fyfield.
9 ,, John Alexander, Manningford.
10 ,, Richard Pocock, Enford.
11 ,, John Compton, Tilshead.
12 ,, Thomas Barnes, Coombe.
13 ,, James Cannings, Pewsey.
14 ,, Thomas Cook, Mitson.
15 ,, Wm. Lavington, Rushall.
16 ,, John Daniels, ditto.
17 ,, William Rowden, Upavon.
18 ,, N. Washbourn, Charlton.
19 ,, S. Pyke, Rushall.
20 ,, Thomas Pyke, Cutnam.
21 ,, William Jarvis, Pewsey.
22 Mr. John Bussell, Marden.
23 ,, Thomas Hayter, Wilsford.
24 ,, James Warwick, Milton.
25 ,, John Coward, Longstreet.
26 ,, James Stevens, Pewsey.
27 ,, William Winter, ditto.
28 ,, John Noyes, ditto.
29 ,, John Hayter, Winterbourn, Stoke.
30 ,, Chas. Silverthorne, Netherhaven.
31 ,, Thomas Laws, Dorrington.
32 ,, William Caster, Upavon.
33 ,, James Gilbert, Pushipton.
34 ,, Wm. Butcher, Wercomb.
35 ,, Thomas Pyke, Wick.
36 ,, Geo. Pyke, Great Bedwin.
37 ,, John Hayward, Weltsford.
38 ,, Isaac Simkins, Everley.
39 ,, Francis Gifford, Upavon.
40 ,, Wm. Pinckney, Amesbury.
41 ,, George Pinckney, ditto.
42 ,, Charles Kellow, Berwick St. James.
43 ,, George Kellow, Winterbourn Stoke.
44 ,, Geo. Trusket, Amesbury.

SWINDON TROOP.

List of Members in 1801.*
T. Goddard, Esq., Captain.
W. Harding, Esq., Lieutenant.
A. Goddard, Esq., Cornet.

1 Mr. H. P. Burt, Swindon, Sergeant.
2 Mr. John Hughes, Broad Hinton.

* Taken from Mr. Norris's *Swindon Fifty Years Ago*, supplemented by a list kindly sent by Mr. Parsons, of Huntsmill, Wootton Bassett.

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SWINDON TROOP—*continued.*

3 Mr. William Brown, Broad Hindon.
4 „ R. Millington, Winterbourne Basset.
5 „ J. H. Sheppard, Swindon.
6 „ Bryan Boroley, Liddington, Trumpeter.
7 „ Jasper Maskelyne, Wootton Bassett.
8 „ John Tuckey, Winterbourne Basset.
9 „ John Kent, Wanborough.
10 „ Peter Dore, Liddiard Tregoze.
11 „ R. W. Read, Purton.
12 „ Francis King, Liddiard Tregoze.
13 „ R. Tuckey, Shaw.
14 „ Richard Large, Cleeve Anstey.
15 „ Richard Evans, Upper Stratton.
16 „ Stephen Wells, Wanborough.
17 „ John Carpenter, ditto.
18 „ George Lea, ditto.
19 Mr. Thos. Maysey, Swindon.
20 „ Thomas Short, Wootton Bassett.
21 „ Robert Smith, Broad Town.
22 „ Henry Short, Wootton Bassett.
23 „ John Smith, ditto.
24 „ Wm, Mundee, Colmarsh.
25 „ Wm. Packer, Purton.
26 „ Thomas Butler, Wootton Bassett.
27 „ Peter Dore, Stratton, St. Margaret's.
28 „ E. Maskelyne, Chilton.
29 „ William Horsell, Wootton Bassett.
30 „ James Wells, Albourne.
31 „ Richard Dore, Stratton, St. Margaret's.
32 „ Ed. Smith, Wanborough.
33 „ Robt, Withers, Haydon.
34 „ J. Litten, ditto.
35 „ Thos. Prince, Wanborough.
36 „ C. Bradford.
37 „ Richard Hawkins.
38 „ Henry Cooke.

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APPENDIX II.

THE OFFICERS OF THE WILTSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.*

STAFF OF THE REGIMENT, 1797 TO 1884.

Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels Commandant.

Charles, Lord Bruce, afterwards second Earl and first Marquis of Ailesbury, Colonel 15th April, 1797; resigned, on transfer to the Wiltshire Militia, 14th August, 1811.

Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, Colonel 14th August, 1811; died 27th March, 1837.

George William Frederick, Earl Bruce, Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, promoted from Captain 30th June, 1837 (Marquis of Ailesbury in 1856); resigned April, 1876.

John Alexander, fourth Marquis of Bath, promoted Lieut.-Colonel from Captain 13th April, 1876; Hon. Colonel 1st July, 1881.

Lieut.-Colonels.

Sutton, James, promoted from Captain 15th April, 1797; died 6th July, 1801.

Awdry, John, promoted from Major 6th July, 1801; died 11th May, 1802.

Astley, J., promoted from Major 5th October, 1802; died 1817.

Long, R.. promoted from Major 1st July, 1817; resigned 1825.

Baker, Edward, promoted from Major 1st July, 1825; resigned May, 1840.

Phipps, C. L., promoted from Major 29th May, 1840; resigned 1856.

*This Record has been compiled from the best available sources and checked by reference to the County Records, but owing to the careless way in which the Records about fifty years ago (both Regimental and others) seem to have been kept, much difficulty has been experienced in making out anything like a correct succession list; the author believes, at any rate, that he has not stated in this Appendix anything that is not correct, though it is undoubtedly incomplete.

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Ward, T. R., promoted from Major, 1856; resigned 1861.

Shelburne, Henry F. P., Earl of, promoted from Supernumerary Major 7th May, 1861 (Marquis of Lansdowne in 1863); died July, 1866.

Bathurst, Sir F. Hutchinson Hervey, Bart., late Lieutenant and Captain Grenadier Guards, 4th May, 1867; resigned March, 1875.

Grove, Sir Thomas Frazer, Bart., promoted Honorary Lieut.-Colonel from Major 22nd November, 1881.

Majors

Awdry, John, promoted from Captain 15th April, 1797; Lieut.-Colonel 1801.

Astley, F. Dugdale, promoted from Captain 6th October, 1801; Lieut.-Colonel 1802.

Estcourt, Thomas, promoted from Captain 5th October, 1802; resigned 1803.

Grove, Thomas, promoted from Captain 3rd December, 1803; resigned August, 1811.

Long, Richard G., promoted from Captain 1811; Lieut.-Colonel 1817.

Baker, Edward, promoted from Captain 1817; Lieut.-Colonel 1825.

Benett, J., promoted from Captain May, 1825; resigned 1838.

Phipps, C. L., promoted from Captain 29th May, 1838; Lieut.-Colonel 1840.

Long, Walter, promoted from Captain May, 1840; resigned 1850.

Wyndham, W., promoted from Captain 20th March, 1850.

Shelburne, Henry Earl of, promoted Supernumerary Major from Captain 20th March, 1850; Lieut.-Colonel 1861.

Estcourt, Thos. H. S. Sotheron, promoted from Captain 3rd May, 1861; resigned April, 1865.

Bruce, Lord Ernest A. C. B., promoted from Captain 4th May, 1861; resigned 31st March, 1875.

Goddard, Ambrose L., promoted (Supernumerary) from Captain 25th April, 1865; resigned December, 1876.

Byng, Honourable H. M. J., Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, 25th April, 1865 (Supernumerary); resigned June, 1878.

Grove, Sir Thomas Frazer, Bart., promoted from Captain 10th November, 1876; Honorary Lieut.-Colonel 22nd November, 1881.

Adjutants.

Pettit, William, Lieutenant Sarum troop 17th November, 1796, appointed Adjutant 27th June, 1798; died April, 1836.

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Peniston, John, Cornet Hindon troop, May, 1825, Lieutenant Sarum troop 23rd May, 1825; acting Adjutant from 1826 to 1840, when he retired.

Johnson, John, from 7th Dragoon Guards, September, 1840; died 28th May, 1853.

Manders, Thomas, from 6th Dragoon Guards, 13th March, 1855; retired August, 1874.

Cave, C. B. Bowyer, from half-pay 9th Lancers, 9th October, 1874 to 9th October, 1879.

Graham, Henry, Captain 16th Lancers, 9th October, 1879 to 9th October, 1884.

Aylmer, Henry Leicester, Captain 16th Lancers, 9th October, 1884.

Regimental Quartermaster.

Iveson, J., 12th May, 1843.

Surgeons.

Gardner, John, 1st May, 1841 to 1855.

Price, R. E., 13th March, 1855; resigned April, 1869.

Maurie, J. Blake, assistant Surgeon 26th September, 1863; Surgeon 24th April, 1869.

Chaplains.

Francis, Rev. Henry, of Marlborough, 1794 to ——.

SUCCESSION LIST OF CAPTAINS BY TROOPS.

Devizes Troop.

Sutton, James, Captain 8th July, 1794; promoted Lieut.-Colonel 1798, but continued to command the troop till his death, on 6th July, 1801.

Long, W., Captain 1801; died 1810.

Grubbe, William Hunt, promoted Captain 1810; died 1820.

Locke, Wadham, Captain 24th June, 1820; died 1835.

Estcourt, T. H. S. B. S., promoted Captain 17th November, 1835; promoted Major 3rd May, 1861.

Thynne, Lord Henry F., transferred 4th May, 1861; made Supernumerary Captain 1st May, 1865.

Estcourt, G. Sotheron, promoted Captain 1st May, 1865.

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Chippenham Troop.

Montague, James, 8th July, 1794; resigned 1797.

Bayntun, Andrew, Captain 1798; resigned 1799.

Norris, G., promoted Captain 1799; resigned 1801.

Bayntun, Sir Andrew, Bart., Captain 1801; died 1805.

Hobhouse, B., promoted Captain 1805; resigned 1814.

Phipps, C. L., transferred from Warminster troop 4th May, 1814; promoted Major 29th May, 1838.

Shelburne, Henry, Earl of, Captain 30th May, 1838; promoted Supernumerary Major 1850.

Wyndham, Charles H., from 2nd Dragoon Guards, Captain 20th March, 1850; resigned 1856.

Grove, Thos. Frazer, promoted Captain 3rd May, 1856; transferred to Hindon, 1862.

Estcourt, E. D. B., Captain 23rd April, 1862; died July, 1864.

Kerry, H. C. K., Earl of, promoted Captain 26th April, 1865; resigned 1873.

Dangan, Wm. H., Viscount, promoted Captain 11th February, 1873; resigned 1875.

Fuller, Geo. P., transferred 4th January, 1875; resigned 1882.

Neeld, Algernon, promoted Captain 21st October, 1882.

Hindon Troop.

Grove, Thomas, Captain 26th July, 1794 (promoted Major 1803), resigned 1811.

Benett, J., promoted Captain 1811; promoted Major May, 1825.

Wyndham, W., promoted Captain 7th May, 1825; promoted Major 26th March, 1850.

Herbert, Honourable Sidney, transferred from Warminster 20th March, 1850 (Lord Herbert of Lea in 1861); died August, 1861.

Grove, Thomas Frazer, transferred from Chippenham troop 31st March, 1862; promoted Major 10th December, 1876.

Herbert, Honourable Sidney, promoted Captain 10th December, 1876; resigned February, 1880.

Grove, Walter, promoted Captain 23rd June, 1880; resigned 1884, after the troop had been amalgamated with the Salisbury troop, as the Salisbury and Hindon, on the 16th July.

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Malmesbury Troop.

Estcourt, Thomas, Captain 8th July, 1794; promoted Major October, 1802.

Locke, W., Captain 1805; resigned 1816.

Gordon, Robert, Captain 1816; resigned 1825.

Andover, Henry C., Viscount, Captain 7th March, 1825; resigned July, 1871.

Miles, Edward P. W., promoted Captain 17th July, 1871; promoted Major (Supernumerary) 13th October, 1883.

Meux, Sir Henry B., Bart., promoted Captain 29th December, 1883.

Marlborough Troop.

Bruce, Charles Lord, Captain 1795; promoted Colonel in 1797, but retained command of the troop till his retirement in 1811.

Calley, T., promoted Captain 4th September, 1811; resigned 1826.

Bruce, George W. F., Earl, promoted Captain 20th March, 1826; Colonel 30th June, 1837.

Bruce, Lord Ernest A., Captain 29th May 1838; promoted Major 3rd May, 1861.

Bruce, Lord Charles W. B., Captain (from 1st Life Guards) 3rd May, 1861; resigned 1882.

Bruce, Lord Frederick, C.B., promoted Captain 27th April, 1882.

Salisbury Troop.

Wyndham, Henry P., Captain 26th July, 1794; resigned 1803.

Bathurst, —, Captain 1803; resigned 1804.

Baker, Edward, Captain 1804; promoted Major 1817.

Arundell of Wardour, J. E., Lord, Captain 21st August, 1817; resigned October, 1833.

Bathurst, Sir F. H. H., Bart.. Captain 20th September, 1833; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 4th May, 1867.

Nelson, Earl Jno., Captain 4th May, 1867; resigned 1875.

Folkestone, W., Viscount, promoted Captain 31st March, 1875.

Warminster Troop.

Long, Richard, Captain 8th July, 1794; promoted Major, 1811.

Phipps, C. L., Captain 1814; transferred to the Chippenham troop 4th May, 1814.

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Weymouth, Thomas, Viscount, Captain 1816; resigned 1820.

Long, W., promoted Captain 3rd July, 1820; promoted Major May, 1840.

Herbert, Honourable Sidney, Captain May, 1840; transferred to Hindon, 20th March, 1850.

Bath, John Alexander, Marquess of, Captain 20th March, 1850; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 13th April, 1876.

Thynne, Lord Henry F., transferred 13th April, 1876; resigned June, 1884.

Astley, H. F., promoted Captain 14th June, 1884.

Swindon Troop.

Goddard, A., Captain 8th July, 1794; resigned 1801.

Goddard, T., promoted Captain 1801; died 1814.

Harding, William, promoted Captain 1814; resigned 1820.

Goddard, Ambrose, Jun., promoted Captain 7th June, 1820; resigned 1836.

Calley, J. J., promoted Captain 10th September, 1836; resigned October, 1844.

Goddard, Ambrose L., promoted Captain 12th October, 1844; promoted Honorary Major 26th April, 1865.

Calley, Henry, promoted Captain 26th April, 1865; resigned on reduction of troop, August, 1877. The troop was reduced in November, 1877, on account of its low strength; re-raised by Lieutenant T. C. P. Calley, 1st Life Guards, in 1883, and attached to the Hindon troop, under Captain W. Grove, until that troop was amalgamated with the Salisbury troop, on the 16th July, 1883, in Regimental Orders, when it was taken on the Establishment.

Calley, T. C. P., promoted Captain 21st June, 1884.

Melksham Troop.—(Bradford, Trowbridge, and Melksham).

Awdry, John, Captain 8th July, 1794; promoted Major in 1798, but retained command until his death on 11th May, 1802.

Long, J., promoted Captain 1802; resigned 1816.

Awdry, P., promoted Captain 1816; died 1826.

Starkey, J. E. A., promoted Captain 21st September, 1826; resigned May, 1838.

Olivier, — (Major in Army), Captain 31st May, 1838; resigned April, 1844.

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Long, E. B. W., promoted Captain 24th April, 1844; died 1848.

Long, R. R., promoted Captain 28th April, 1848; resigned 1853.

Penruddocke, Charles, Captain 29th November, 1853;

Connolly, C. J. T., promoted Captain ——; resigned 1862.

Fuller, G. P., promoted Captain 27th April, 1862.

The troop was disbanded in 1870, when the regiment was reduced to eight troops.

Everley Troop.

Astley, F. Dugdale, Captain 8th July, 1794; died 1817.

Astley, W. B., Captain 1817; resigned 1823.

Astley, F. D., Captain 7th August, 1827; resigned 1829.

The troop was disbanded in 1829, but raised afresh by Colonel G. W. Wroughton, of Wilcot, in 1830. He raised it at first as an independent troop, called the Pewsey Troop, but it was finally incorporated in the Wiltshire Yeomanry.

Wroughton, G. W., Colonel in the Army, Captain 22nd January, 1831; resigned 1837.

Antrobus, Sir Edmund, Bart., promoted Captain 23rd January, 1837; resigned 1851.

Antrobus, Edmund, promoted Captain 2nd August, 1851; resigned April, 1863.

Seymour, Henry Danby, promoted Captain 15th April, 1863.

The troop was disbanded at the same time as the Melksham.

Rood Ashton Troop.

Long, Walter H., promoted Captain 3rd July, 1878.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE OFFICERS.

Ailesbury, Marquis of, *v.* Earl Bruce (succeeded his father as 2nd Marquis in 1856).

Angell, —, Cornet Chippenham troop 1805; resigned ——.

Andover, Viscount, Captain Malmesbury troop 27th March, 1825; resigned 1871.

Antrobus, Sir Edmund, Bart., Captain Everley troop 23rd January, 1837; resigned 1851.

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Antrobus, Edm., Cornet Everley troop 23rd January, 1837, Lieutenant 1838, Captain 2nd August, 1851; resigned 1863.

Arundell, J. E., 10th Lord, Captain Sarum troop 5th May, 1826; resigned 1833.

Arundell, J. G., Cornet Hindon troop 1798; resigned 1799.

Arundell, Honourable H., Cornet Sarum troop 5th May, 1826; resigned ——.

Arundell, J. F., 12th Lord, Cornet Sarum troop 5th December, 1863, Lieutenant April, 1865; resigned 1869.

Arundell, Honourable E. B.. Lieutenant (from 12th Lancers), 24th April, 1869; resigned June, 1880.

Astley, F. Dugdale, Captain Everley troop 8th July, 1794, promoted Major 6th October, 1801, Lieut.-Colonel 5th October, 1802; died 1817.

Astley, W. B., Captain Everley troop 1817; resigned 1823.

Astley, F. D., Captain Everley troop August 7th, 1824; resigned 1829.

Astley, J. N. F., Lieutenant Devizes troop 1843; resigned 1851.

Astley, —, Cornet Devizes troop 1835; resigned ——.

Astley, H. F., Cornet Everley troop 15th March, 1856, Lieutenant 24th April, 1862; transferred to Warminster 1870, Captain Warminster troop 11th June, 1882.

Awdry, John, Captain Melksham troop 8th July, 1794, Major 1798, Lieut.-Colonel 6th October, 1801; died September, 1802.

Awdry, P., Lieutenant Melksham troop 1805, Captain 1816; died September, 1826.

Awdry, J., Cornet Melksham troop 26th July, 1794, Lieutenant 1805; resigned ——.

Awdry, J., Cornet Melksham troop 1803, Lieutenant 1805; resigned 1844.

Barton, N., Cornet Warminster troop 1798, Lieutenant 1803; resigned ——.

Barton, N., Cornet Warminster troop 1840; Lieutenant 1863.

Baker, Edward, Captain Sarum troop 1804; Major 1817, Lieut.-Colonel 1825; resigned 1840.

Barrington, Honourable G., Lieutenant Swindon troop 1844 resigned ——.

Bath, Thomas, 2nd Marquis of, Lieutenant Warminster troop 1799, Colonel 4th September, 1811; died 27th March, 1837.

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Bath, John Alex., 4th Marquis of, Captain Warminster troop 15th March, 1850, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant 13th April, 1876.

Bathurst. —, Captain Sarum troop 1803; resigned 1804.

Bathurst, Sir F. H. H., Bart., Captain Sarum troop 21st September, 1833, Lieut.-Colonel 4th May, 1867; resigned 28th March, 1872.

Bathurst, Fredk. T. A. H. (Captain and Lieut-Colonel Grenadier Guards), Lieutenant Sarum troop 1868; resigned 1872.

Bayntun, A., Captain Chippenham troop 1798; resigned 1799.

Bayntun, Sir Andrew, Bart., Captain Chippenham troop 1801; died 1805.

Benett, J., Cornet Hindon troop 1799, Lieutenant 1802, Major May, 1825; resigned 1838.

Benet, J. (Jun.), Cornet Hindon troop 10th September, 1830, Lieutenant 1843; resigned same year.

Benett, Vere Fane, Cornet Hindon troop 28th May, 1860; transferred to Warminster 12th September, 1863; resigned ——.

Bennett, D., Cornet Swindon troop 1845, Lieutenant 1865; resigned 1877.

Biggs, H. G., Lieutenant Hindon troop 1829; resigned 1843.

Boodie, J. E., Cornet Chippenham troop 1827; resigned 1831.

Bowles, C., Lieutenant Swindon troop 1805; died same year.

Bracher, J. Kellow, Cornet Hindon troop 1803, Lieutenant June, 1803; died 1810-11.

Brown, S., Cornet Devizes troop 1802; resigned 1820.

Brown, M. M., Cornet Malmesbury troop 30th April, 1873, Lieutenant 1st June, 1873.

Bruce, Charles, Lord, Captain Marlborough troop 1795, Colonel Commandant 15th April, 1797; resigned 14th August, 1811.

Bruce, G. W. F., Earl (in 1856 Marquess of Ailesbury), Captain Marlborough troop 20th March, 1826, Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel Commandant 30th June, 1837; resigned April, 1876.

Bruce, —, (Captain in Army), Lieutenant Marlborough troop 1798; resigned same year.

Bruce, Lord Ernest A. C. B., Cornet Everley troop 22nd January, 1831, Lieutenant 23rd January, 1837, Captain Marlborough troop 20th March, 1838, Major 4th May, 1861; resigned 31st March, 1875.

Bruce, Lord Charles B. (Captain 1st Life Guards), Captain Marlborough troop 3rd May, 1862; resigned May, 1882.

Bruce, Lord Fredk. C. B., Sub-Lieutenant Marlborough troop 22nd February, 1876, Lieutenant 7th August, 1877, Captain 22nd April, 1882.

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Bruce, George (Captain in Army), Lieutenant Marlborough troop 1863 ; died 1868.

Buckley, A., Cornet Sarum troop 2nd August, 1851; resigned 1865.

Bush, J. W., Cornet Warminster troop August, 1851 ; resigned ——.

Byng, Honourable H. W. J. (Lieut.-Colonel in Army), Honorary Major 25th April, 1865 ; resigned 1878.

Calley, T., Cornet Marlborough troop 1801, Lieutenant 1804, Captain 4th September, 1811; resigned 1826.

Calley, J. J., Cornet Swindon troop 1804, Lieutenant 1814, Captain 10th September, 1836 ; resigned 1844.

Calley, Henry, Major in the Army, Lieutenant Swindon troop 1855, Captain 26th April, 1865 ; resigned 1877.

Calley, T. C. P., Lieutenant 1st Life Guards, Lieutenant Rood Ashton troop 2nd April, 1879, Captain Swindon troop 21st June, 1884.

Cave, J. B. C. Bowyer, Captain, half-pay, 9th Lancers, Adjutant 9th October, 1874, to 9th October, 1879.

Clarkson, E. T., Cornet Chippenham troop 28th April, 1848, Lieutenant 1862 ; resigned 1863.

Clutterbuck, —, Cornet Melksham troop 1804; died 1824 (?).

Clutterbuck, Ed. H., 2nd Lieutenant Rood Ashton troop 2nd April, 1879, Lieutenant 1st July, 1881.

Codrington, J. L., Cornet Swindon troop 1814 ; resigned 1820.

Codrington, O., Cornet Swindon troop 1820, Lieutenant 1836 ; resigned 1843.

Codrington, R., Cornet Marlborough troop 1824; died 1835 (?).

Codrington, —, Cornet Marlborough troop 1804, Lieutenant 1811 resigned same year.

Compton, J. T., Cornet Devizes troop 1836, Lieutenant 1843 ; resigned ——.

Colston, E., Cornet Devizes troop 1843 ; resigned 1847.

Connolly, C. J. T., Lieutenant Melksham troop 24th April, 1844 ; Captain —— ; resigned 1862.

Coote, Eyre, Lieutenant —— troop 3rd May, 1861; died 1865.

Cox, L. W., Lieutenant Malmesbury troop 23rd August, 1794 ; resigned ——.

Cox, R. B., Cornet Sarum troop 1810, Lieutenant 1819; resigned 1826 (?).

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Craven, Honourable G., Cornet Sarum troop 1833; died 1836.

Cresswell, —, Lieutenant Malmesbury troop 1836; resigned ——.

Cresswell, —, Lieutenant Marlborough troop 1826; resigned 1830.

Curtis, T. R., Lieutenant Marlborough troop 16th April, 1884.

Davis, J., Cornet Hindon troop 1844, Lieutenant 1845; resigned ——.

Dangan, Viscount, Lieutenant Chippenham troop 1869, Captain 11th February, 1873; resigned 1875.

Dyke, W. Hart, Lieutenant Everley troop 23rd August, 1794; resigned 1799.

Dyke, Wm., Cornet Melksham troop 26th August, 1794; resigned ——.

Estcourt T. B., Captain Malmesbury troop 8th Jnly, 1794, Major October, 1802; died 1803.

Estcourt, T, G., Cornet Malmesbury troop 23rd August, 1794; resigned ——.

Estcourt, E., Cornet Malmesbury troop 1798; resigned ——.

Estcourt, T. H. S. B., Cornet Devizes troop 3rd September, 1829, Lieutenant 1826, Captain 17th November, 1835, Major 3rd May, 1861; resigned 1865.

Estcourt, E. D. B., Cornet Everley troop 24th April, 1844, Lieutenant April, 1843, Captain 23rd April, 1862 (promoted vice Lord Herbert deceased, but not posted to any troop; died in 1864).

Estcourt, G. B. Sotheron, Cornet Devizes troop 4th May, 1861, Captain 25th April, 1865.

Everett, H., Cornet Sarum troop 1865, Lieutenant 1873; resigned ——.

Everett, H., Cornet Sarum troop 1829; resigned 1833.

Eyre, G. B., Cornet Sarum troop 25th April, 1865, Lieutenant 1st June, 1873; resigned 1884.

FitzMaurice, Lord H., Lieutenant Chippenham troop 1837; resigned ——.

FitzMaurice, H. C. K., Viscount, Cornet Chippenham troop 23rd April, 1862, Earl of Kerry the same year, Marquis of Lansdowne 1866; resigned 1873.

Folkestone, Viscount, Cornet Sarum troop 1837, Lieutenant 1840; resigned 1847.

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Folkestone, W., Viscount, Lieutenant Sarum troop 30th April, 1873, Captain 31st March, 1875.

Fowle, Wm,, Lieutenant Everley troop 1831; died 1837.

Fowle, J., Cornet Chippenham troop 1800, Lieutenant 1802; resigned 1805.

Freke, A. D. Hussey, Cornet Swindon troop 1865; resigned ——.

Fuller, J., Lieutenant Sarum troop October 1827; resigned ——.

Fuller, George P., Captain 27th April, 1862; resigned 1882.

Fuller, J. M. F., Lieutenant Chippenham troop, 19th January, 1884.

Gaby, Thos., Cornet Chippenham troop, 1798, Lieutenant 1799; resigned 1802.

Gardner, J., Surgeon 1st May, 1841; resigned 1855.

Gladstone, J. E., 2nd Lieutenant Devizes troop 16th August, 1879; Lieutenant 1st July, 1881.

Goddard, A., Captain Swindon troop 8th July, 1794; resigned 1801.

Goddard, T., Cornet Swindon troop 1798, Captain 1801; resigned 1814.

Goddard, A. (2), Lieutenant Swindon troop 1798, Captain 1820; resigned 1836.

Goddard, A. (3), Lieutenant Swindon troop 1800; resigned ——.

Goddard, A. L., Cornet Swindon troop 10th September, 1836, Lieutenant 27th April, 1843, Captain 12th October, 1844, Major 25th April, 1865; resigned December, 1876.

Gordon, R., Captain Malmesbury troop 1816; resigned March 1826.

Goldney, G. P., Cornet Chippenham troop 30th April, 1873, Lieutenant 1st June, 1873.

Goodman, J., Cornet Marlborough troop 1835; resigned 1843.

Greathead, —, Cornet Chippenham troop 1823; resigned ——.

Grove, T., Captain Swindon troop 8th July, 1794, Major 3rd December, 1803; resigned 1811.

Grove, —, Cornet Marlborough troop 1805; resigned ——.

Grove, G., Cornet Hindon troop 1819; resigned 1829.

Grove, T. F., Cornet Malmesbury troop 17th August, 1852, Lieutenant 18th April, 1853, Captain Chippenham troop 3rd May, 1856, transferred to Hindon 1862, Major 10th November, 1876, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel 22nd November, 1881.

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Grove, W. J., 2nd Lieutenant Hindon troop 1871, Captain 23rd June, 1880; resigned 1884.

Grubbe Hunt, Wm., Cornet Devizes troop 1794, Lieutenant 1801, Captain 1810; died 1820.

Hale, J. B. H., Cornet Melksham troop 1824; resigned ——.

Harding, Wm., Cornet Swindon troop 26th July, 1794 (afterwards transferred to Malmesbury), Lieutenant 1800, Captain 1814; resigned 1820.

Hayter, —, Cornet Everley troop 1799; resigned ——.

Headley, H., Cornet Chippenham troop 1803, Lieutenant 1805; resigned ——.

Heathcote, S., Lieutenant Malmesbury troop 26th July, 1794; resigned ——.

Helme, B. (Captain 89th Regiment), 2nd Lieutenant Rood Ashton troop 1st March, 1878. Lieutenant 1st July, 1881.

Herbert, Honourable Sidney, Cornet Everley troop 1st June, 1838, Lieutenant Warminster troop same year, Captain 20th May, 1840, transferred to Hindon troop 20th March, 1850; died 1862. Created Lord Herbert of Lea January, 1861.

Herbert, Honourable Sidney, Cornet Hindon troop 30th April, 1873, Captain 10th November, 1875; resigned February, 1880.

Hobhouse, B., Cornet Chippenham troop 1803, Lieutenant December, 1803, Captain 1805; resigned 1814.

Howard, Honourable Cecil, Cornet Swindon troop 30th April, 1873; resigned 1876.

Hughes, W., Cornet Devizes troop 1801, Lieutenant 1810; resigned ——.

Hulse, E. H., Lieutenant Sarum troop 4th November, 1882.

Hunt-Grubbe vice Grubbe.

Iveson, J., Regimental Quarter-master 2nd May, 1843; resigned ——.

Jarrett, C. B. (Lieutenant and Captain Grenadier Guards), Cornet Malmesbury troop April, 1865, Lieutenant 24th April, 1869; resigned 1872.

Johnson, John (Captain, half-pay 7th D.G.), Adjutant September, 1840; died 28th May, 1853.

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Keene, W. T. K. P., Cornet Malmesbury troop, 1845; resigned 1853.

Kerry, Earl of (William Thomas), Cornet Chippenham troop 1831, Lieutenant 1836; died same year.

Kerry, Hen C. K., Earl of, *vide* Viscount Fitzmaurice.

Kelk, J. W., transferred from Hertfordshire Y. C. as Lieutenant 23th March, 1884; commission dated 26th August, 1876.

Kneller, —, Cornet Marlborough troop 1812; Lieutenant Hindon troop 1817; resigned ——.

Lambert, Edm., Lieutenant Everley troop 26th July, 1794, transferred to Sarum troop same year; resigned ——.

Lee, Wm., Lieutenant Chippenham troop 1802; resigned 1803.

Locke, W., Captain Malmesbury troop 1805; resigned 1816.

Locke, Wadham, Captain Devizes troop 24th June, 1820; died 1835.

Locke, Wadham (2), Cornet Melksham troop 1824; resigned ——.

Locke, Wadham (3), Cornet Devizes troop 1844; resigned ——

Long, T. J., Lieutenant Melksham troop 26th July, 1794, Captain 5th October, 1802; resigned 1816.

Long, R., Captain Warminster troop 26th July, 1794, Major 1811, Lieut.-Colonel 1st July, 1817; resigned 1825.

Long, W., Lieutenant Everley troop 1798, Captain Devizes troop 6th October, 1801; died 1810.

Long, W. (2), Lieutenant Warminster troop 1814, Captain 3rd July, 1820, Major 8th May, 1840; died 1848.

Long, E. B. W., Captain Melksham troop 24th April, 1844; died 1848.

Long, R. P., Cornet Melksham troop 24th April, 1844, Captain 28th April, 1848; resigned 1853.

Long, W. (3), Captain according to entry in the Lord Lieutenant's book 20th March, 1844, and died the same year, but no other record is discoverable.

Long, T., Lieutenant Melksham troop 1840; resigned ——.

Long, W. H., Sub-Lieutenant Warminster troop 22nd February, 1875, Lieutenant 7th August, 1877, Captain Rood Ashton troop 3rd July, 1878.

Lovell, J., Cornet Malmesbury 1831; resigned 1845.

Ludlow, A., Cornet Warminster 3rd December, 1803; resigned ——.

Ludlow, B. P., Cornet Melksham troop 5th October, 1802 resigned ——.

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Ludlow, W. H., Lieutenant Melksham troop 1826; resigned ——.

Ludlow, H. G., Cornet Warminster troop 1829; resigned ——.

Macdonald, C., Cornet Sarum troop 26th May, 1860, Lieutenant 4th May, 1861; resigned ——.

Manders, Thomas (Captain half-pay 6th Dragoon Guards), Captain and Adjutant 13th March, 1855; retired with Honorary Rank of Major, August, 1874.

Malet, A., Lieutenant Melksham troop 1822; resigned ——.

Matcham, W. G., Cornet Sarum troop 1847; resigned 1867

Maurice, J. Blake, Assistant Surgeon 26th September, 1863, Surgeon 24th April, 1869.

Meek, Alex. Grant, Cornet Devizes troop 1865; resigned June, 1878.

Merriman, W. C., Cornet Marlborough troop 1843, Lieutenant 31st May, 1855; resigned ——.

Merriman, R. W., Cornet Sarum troop 25th April, 1865, Lieutenant Marlborough troop March, 1873; resigned 1882.

Methuen, P., Lieutenant Melksham troop 1802; resigned 1803.

Methuen, T. A., Cornet Melksham troop, August, 1803; resigned ——.

Methuen, P. M, Cornet Melksham troop, 1835; resigned ——.

Methuen, Honourable P. S., Cornet Sarum troop, November, 1862; resigned July, 1871.

Meux, Sir Henry B., Bart., Sub-Lieutenant Swindon troop 23rd February, 1876, transferred to Malmesbury Nov. 1877, Captain 29th December, 1883.

Miles, E. P. W., Cornet Malmesbury troop 8th April, 1853, Lieutenant 10th May, 1856, Captain 17th July, 1871, Hon. Major.

Money, W., Cornet Chippenham troop 1837, Lieutenant 1838; resigned ——.

Montague, James, Captain Chippenham troop 20th July, 1794; resigned 1797.

Mortimer, E. H., Cornet Sarum troop 23rd August, 1794; resigned ——.

Morrison, A., Cornet Hindon troop 1845; resigned ——.

Neeld, A., Cornet Chippenham troop 25th April, 1865, resigned 28th March, 1872—resignation afterwards withdrawn,—Lieutenant 26th March, 1873, Captain 21st October, 1882.

Nelson, Horatio Earl, Cornet Sarum troop 20th May, 1840, Lieutenant 16th April, 1847; Captain 4th May, 1867; resigned 1875.

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Newman, P., Cornet Melksham troop, 1798; resigned ——.

Norris, G., Lieutenant Chippenham troop 1798, Captain 1799; resigned 1801.

Olivier, — (Major in the Army), Captain Melksham troop 31st May, 1838; resigned 1844.

Packington, —, Cornet Hindon troop 1805; resigned ——.

Penistone, J., Cornet Hindon troop 1825 (afterwards transferred to Sarum), Lieutenant 1825, Acting-Adjutant 1826 to 1840; resigned 1840.

Penruddocke, J. H., Lieutenant Chippenham troop 26th July, 1794; resigned 1802.

Penruddocke, C., Captain Melksham troop 29th November, 1853; resigned ——.

Pettit, Wm, Lieutenant Sarum troop 17th November, 1796, Adjutant 27th June, 1798; died April, 1836.

Phipps, C. L., Captain Chippenham troop 4th May, 1814, promoted Major 29th May, 1838, Lieutenant-Colonel May, 1840; resigned 1856.

Phipps, C. N. P., Sub-Lieutenant 24th December. 1877, Lieutenant 1st August.

Pinckney, —, Cornet Everley troop 4th September, 1811; resigned 1829.

Pitt, J., Junr., Cornet Malmesbury troop, 1830; resigned ——.

Pitt, A. E. Fox, Lieutenant Hindon troop 1st July, 1881; transferred to Dorset Y. C. 12th October, 1883.

Polhill, E. G., Cornet Devizes troop 1826, Lieutenant 1835; resigned ——.

Poore, J. M., Lieutenant Devizes troop 26th July, 1794; resigned anterior to 1798.

Popham, F. L., Lieutenant —— troop 1834; resigned ——.

Poynder, Wm., Lieutenant —— troop 1863; resigned 1871.

Price, Rich. E., Surgeon 13th March, 1855; resigned April, 1869, and appointed Captain of Riflemen 24th April, 1869; resigned 1878.

Prodgers, H., Cornet Malmesbury troop 1862; resigned 1872.

Pye, Wm. Bathurst, Cornet Swindon troop 26th July, 1794; resigned ——.

Rogers —, Lieutenant Everley troop 1811; resigned ——.

Sadler, J. H., Cornet Marlborough troop 30th April, 1873, Lieutenant 1st June, 1875.

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Seymour, Henry Danby, Lieutenant Everley troop 1840, Captain 15th April, 1863; resigned ——.

Seymour, Ed. A. T., Lord, Cornet Warminster troop 1856; resigned 1862.

Selborne, —, Captain in 1838, does not seem to have had a troop; was acting as Regimental Paymaster in 1848.

Shelburne, Henry, Earl of, Captain Chippenham troop 30th May, 1836, Supernumerary Major 20th March, 1850, Lieutenant-Colonel 7th May, 1861; died 1866.

Snowden, —, Cornet Malmesbury troop 1810; died ——.

Somerton, J. C. H. W., Viscount, Cornet Everley troop 1848, Lieutenant 1851; resigned 1863.

Starkey, K. A., Lieutenant Chippenham troop 1822; resigned ——.

Starkey, J. E. A., Captain Melksham troop 21st September, 1826; resigned 1838.

Strickland, —, Cornet Hindon troop 1817; resigned ——.

Sutton, J., Captain Devizes troop 8th July, 1794, Lieutenant-Colonel 1798; died 6th July, 1801.

Suffolk and Berkshire, Earl of, *vide* Andover, Viscount.

Taylor, S Watson, *vide* Watson Taylor.

Taylor, G. Watson, *vide* Watson Taylor.

Thynne, Lord George, Cornet Warminster troop 23rd August, 1794; resigned ——.

Thynne, Lord Edward, Cornet (of Riflemen) 31st March, 1855; resigned 1876.

Thynne, Lord Henry F., Cornet Devizes troop 17th August, 1852, Lieutenant 6th May, 1860, Captain 4th May, 1861, made Supernumerary 1st May, 1863, Captain Everley troop ——; transferred to Warminster in 1876; resigned June, 1884.

Tucker, Wm., Cornet Warminster troop 1817, Lieutenant 1822; resigned ——.

Tugwell, —, Cornet, Melksham troop 1801; resigned ——.

Waddington, —, Lieutenant Malmesbury troop 1814; resigned ——.

Waddington, —, Lieutenant Hindon troop 1811; resigned ——.

Ward, T. R., Cornet Marlborough troop 1811, Lieutenant 1821; resigned ——.

Watson-Taylor, S., Cornet Devizes troop 1847, Lieutenant 1851; resigned ——.

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Watson-Taylor, G. S. A., Cornet Devizes troop 1st June, 1873; resigned March 1879; rejoined 22nd March, 1884.

Warriner, E., Cornet Devizes troop 1829, Lieutenant 1821; resigned ——.

Warriner, Ernle, Captain Everley troop 5th April, 1823; resigned 1827.

Weekes, Wm., Cornet Sarum troop 1798: died ——.

Weymouth, Viscount, Captain Warminster troop 1816; resigned June, 1820.

Weymouth, Viscount, Lieutenant Warminster troop 11th February, 1882.

Wroughton, G. W. (Colonel in Army), Captain Everley troop 22nd January, 1831; resigned January, 1837.

Wyndham, H. P., Captain Sarum troop 26th July, 1794; resigned 1803.

Wyndham, W., Cornet Sarum troop 1819; resigned ——.

Wyndham, W., Junr., Captain Hindon troop 7th May, 1825; promoted Major 20th March, 1850; resigned ——.

Wyndham, C. H., Captain Chippenham troop 14th March, 1850; resigned ——.

Wyndham, Wm., Cornet Melksham troop 26th July, 1794; resigned ——.

Wyndham, Wadham, Cornet Sarum troop 23rd August, 1794; resigned ——.

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APPENDIX III.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FORMING THE

STANDING ORDERS

OF THE

ROYAL WILTSHIRE

(PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT)

OF

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

1877.

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Rules and Regulations of the ROYAL WILTSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, *Approved by the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, April* 12, 1877.

PREFACE.

A REVISED Code of Rules, Regulations, and Standing Orders is issued for the guidance of the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel, The Marquis of Bath, hereby takes the opportunity of expressing an earnest hope that he may receive the cordial co-operation and support of the regiment at large in enforcing obedience to the same and inflicting the fines therein laid down.

It will be the duty of every Captain to see that each Member of his Troop is furnished with a Copy of these Regulations, and be required to sign his name in the Register or Enrolment Book of the Troop acknowledging that he has received a Copy of the Regulations, understands, and agrees to be bound by them.

January 1*st*, 1877.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS.

It is imperative that each member should attend at least six squad drills (mounted or dismounted) and three troop drills (mounted), and each recruit twelve drills.

Fines to be Levied.

For absence when called out in aid of civil power after due notice,

Officers	£5	0	0
Members	1	0	0

For absence from permanent duty, each day,

Officers	£1	0	0
Members	0	4	0

For absence from troop Drills,

Officers	10s.
Members	2s.

These fines to be enforced from Officers and Members who have not obtained leave of absence from the Officer in command of the Regiment, Squadron, or Troop, except in the case of Members of Parliament absent on Parliamentary duty, or of illness, when a medical certificate will be required.

For appearing on Parade not in the order of the day, with clothes, arms, accoutrements, or horse appointments dirty, incomplete, or improperly put on; or during permanent duty appearing when off duty in the street, or walking in the town, in anything but strict undress uniform, viz.:—

Stable Jacket
Trousers
Boots and Spurs
Forage Cap
Gloves

For being quarter of an hour late after roll-call.

For talking in the Ranks.

For leaving the Ranks without permission.—for each offence, 1s.

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For sleeping out of Quarters without leave, or using his horse for other than Regimental purposes, without the consent of the Commanding Officer (when on Permanent Duty)—for each offence, 5s.

Drunkenness on Parade is a fault so degrading and disgraceful to the whole corps, that, although a fine of 10s. for the first offence may be accepted, a repetition will invariably be punished by expulsion.

Applications for leave of absence from permanent duty are to be made to the Captains of troops, who will forward the same to the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, with any observations which may be considered necessary. In case of illness a medical certificate will be required.

When the Regiment is assembled on permanent duty such applications for leave shall be made between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. of the previous evening.

All fines shall be due on the following parade day, and if not paid within a month to the Quarter-Master of the troop they shall be doubled, at the discretion of the Officer commanding.

Fines levied at troop drills shall be appropriated to the use and benefit of the troop, as the Officer commanding it shall direct. All other fines shall be put to the use and benefit of the Regiment, and a separate fund shall be formed of them (of which the Adjutant shall keep an account), to be disposed of according to the discretion of the Commanding Officer.

If any person shall consider himself aggrieved by the imposition of a fine, he shall state his complaint in writing to his Captain, who will refer the disputed point to the Officer commanding.

Sick Reports of men and horses when on permanent duty to be sent in to Regimental Head-Quarters by 8 a.m. daily.

Clothing and Accoutrements.

Whenever the arms or accoutrements require repair or alteration the same is to be reported to the Officer commanding the troop (or Sergeant-Major), and any person who shall have any alteration made without permission shall, besides making good any damage caused by the same, pay 4s.

Whoever shall exchange any article of his clothing, arms, or accoutrements with another member, without permission of his Commanding Officer, shall pay 4s.

Whoever loses any article, or suffers any part of his uniform, arms, or accoutrements to be injured or defaced (unless by unavoidable

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accident) when on duty must furnish himself, at his own expense, from the Regimental Store according to the prices of the same (of which a list is to be kept by the Adjutant or Sergeant Major), or shall bear the expense of such repair as will make them appear in every respect the same as those of the rest of the Corps.

Whoever shall wear any article of his military equipment except when on duty, shall for each offence pay the fine of 4s.

On Quitting the Regiment.

Under the provisions of the 44 Geo. III., chapter 54, sects. 30, 31, a Member may (except when summoned to assemble upon actual service in case of invasion or appearance of the enemy in force upon the coast, or voluntarily assembled for the purpose of doing military duty) quit the corps, but not without giving the Captain of his troop fourteen days' notice in writing of his intention.

Such Member must, moreover, deliver up to the Officer Commanding. or some person appointed by him to receive the same, all arms, accoutrements, clothing and appointments that shall have been furnished to him in good order and condition, reasonable wear and tear only excepted.

Such Member shall also pay up all subscriptions and arrears of subscriptions and all fines and penalties incurred by him under the Rules and Regulations of his Corps.

If a Member (except in the event of his ceasing to reside within the county) quits the Regiment within one year of the date of his enrolment, he shall be required to refund the sum of £5 for the purpose of reimbursing the contingent fund of the Regiment for the expense necessary in equipping another Recruit.

If within two years, £3,
If within three years, £1.

Quarter-Masters of Troops will in future keep in their possession the Register or Enrolment Book of their respective troops, and carry it with them to all permanent duties, and produce it when called upon by the Adjutant: in which book will be kept a list of all fines inflicted during the year.

Disobedience of Orders.

Disobedience of Orders, or any disrespect shown to any Officer, will be instantly reported to the Officer commanding the Corps; and it is earnestly to be impressed upon all ranks that discipline depends so essentially upon obedience to non-commissioned Officers, that not only

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must all Commissioned Officers see that it is always duly enforced, but non-commissioned Officers failing to report any contempt or neglect of their authority will be instantly reduced.

Aiding Civil Power.

In the event of a troop being called out in aid of the civil power, it will be the duty of every Member to render all assistance in making the same known to the persons belonging to the troop, and to repair with as little delay as possible to the place ordered. Should a Member be absent from home at the time of the order he will join his troop without loss of time on his return, fully equipped for duty, on which occasions he will turn out in "Drill Order."

Saluting.

This oft-neglected compliment, if *properly* paid, marks the soldier-like Yeoman. Every Member of the Yeomanry is expected, nay he is bound, to salute all Officers of Her Majesty's Regular or Volunteer Land or Sea Forces, at all times when in uniform; the habit of recognizing whom should be steadfastly acquired by all Non-commissioned Officers and Privates. On meeting or passing an Officer, if the soldier is mounted, *no salute is required at any time*, save sitting at attention on the horse, but when *out* of ranks with sword *drawn*, on being addressed by an Officer, he will bring his sword to the "Carry," and so remain during the time he is being spoken to. At all times when off duty, and *without* arms, he will salute with the hand *furthest* from the Officer, that is to say, if the person saluted passes on the left, the Yeoman will salute with his right hand, if on the right with his left, *always* remembering to turn the head slightly and glance the eye towards the Officer during the time of saluting. On the occasion of an Officer visiting the quarters of the men, they need only stand at "Attention."

Members who are in plain clothes, and wish to recognize an Officer, are on no account to attempt giving a military salute, but simply raise or touch their hat on passing.

Belts, Arms, Accoutrements, and Saddlery.

Belts should be cleaned with Pipe Clay moistened with water and dried slowly. If dirty they should be first scrubbed with a damp brush.

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The Scabbards, Hilts, and Blades of the Swords are to be cleaned with Bath-brick occasionally, but usually kept oiled.

The barrel and mountings of the Carbine are on no account to be cleaned with any rough substance which would take off the browning, but any specks of rust should be removed with an oiled rag.

The Spring of the Lock of the Carbine must be eased by lowering the hammer on to the snap cap or nipple. The lock must not be taken off for cleaning.

The Buckles of the Belts are to be cleaned with finely powdered rotten stone and sweet oil, and polished with a leather. (The rotten stone may be purchased at any druggist's shop.)

The Buttons of the Jacket, if tarnished, must be rubbed lightly with a piece of soft washleather, or a button brush and whiting. Every man should provide himself with a button stick.

The Saddlery should be cleaned with soft soap; the bits, buckles, and stirrups should always be kept oiled, except when brightened for parade.

Saddlery should be kept in the house when not wanted, as the damp of the Stable has a much greater effect on leather, when not in constant use, than is generally supposed. All dirt or rust should be carefully rubbed off immediately on return from duty, though there may not be time to clean it properly till later.

The Saddles, Bridles, and all the Straps must be sponged, and with soft soap perfectly divested of dirt and stains. The Saddles and Valise Pads should always after use be laid out in the sun, or before the fire, to dry the panel, which should be beaten and brushed frequently to prevent its getting hard and full of lumps, by which the horse is injured and the panel rotted and destroyed.

The Bits, Stirrup Irons, and Spurs are to be polished with Bath-brick, and made dry and free from rust; afterwards to be slightly rubbed over with sweet oil.

When returned from duty care should be taken *never* to remove the Saddle from the horse's back till at least an hour after he shall have been in the stable. Many sore backs will be saved by observing this injunction.

Pickets.

Pickets are detachments sent out from an Army in Camp, or Quarters, to the Front, Right, Left, or Rear, for the purpose of securing against a surprise.

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Men on this duty should carefully observe the country they pass through, particularly as to roads, rivers, bridges, &c., and ascertain the names of the villages, as the honor and safety of the whole Army frequently depends upon their alertness and vigilance.

Vedettes are men posted two and two (at three yards interval) as best to observe the roads and avenues by which an enemy can approach, and they must have a clear view of the Videttes on their right and left.

When any party from the enemy is seen approaching, the Vedettes circle their horses at a walk, trot, or gallop, according to the strength of the approaching force.

If Cavalry.....	Both Vedettes circle to the right.
If Infantry	Both Vedettes circle to the left.
If Cavalry and Infantry	One Vedette circles to the right. and the other to the left.

This circle must be taken up by all the Vedettes within sight, and they must be very alert in observing signals.

When a Picket is driven in, it must not hurry, but retire slowly, taking every advantage of the road or ground to check the enemy's advance, but if a Picket is attacked in force, those on its flanks should afford it all possible support.

Vedettes, by day, are usually placed on high ground, at night they are withdrawn nearer to the main body, and placed at the foot of the descent, as they can best see any one approaching from above.

Escorts.

Travelling Escort, for the Queen or a Foreign Sovereign, consisting of

1 Subaltern
1 Sergeant
12 Privates

is formed in Single rank and told off by fours from the Right, exclusive of the Sergeant, and moves off in "half sections," four men 50 yards in advance of the carriage, and two men 50 yards in advance of them, the remainder following the carriage.

The Officer rides on the right and the Sergeant on the left of the carriage.

When the escort is for Her Majesty a second Sergeant will be detailed for this duty, and will ride immediately in rear of the Officer

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ready to move up and take his place, if necessary, and the rear half section will drop back as a rear guard.

Royal Duke's Escort, when Commander in Chief, consisting of

1 Sergeant
12 Privates

The men are posted the same as in the last escort, the Sergeant riding on the right of the carriage.

Royal Duke's and Princess's Escort, consisting of

1 Sergeant
8 Privates

Two men precede the carriage, and six follow it in the same manner as the last escort; the Sergeant rides on the right of the carriage.

Observations.

Although in the foregoing instructions the Senior Officer is directed to take post on the right of the carriage, it must be understood that he will take that side on which the principal personage sits.

All escorts are ready with drawn swords on the arrival of the Royal personage. Swords must be drawn before the Sovereign appears.

All escorts form up facing the door which the Sovereign enters

All escorts will ride with carried swords, except advance and rear guard, who will ride with their carbines at the carry.

The only recognized paces for escorts are the "Walk" and "Trot," "Galloping" being strictly prohibited.

Captain's Escort (without standard), consisting of

1 Captain
1 Subaltern
1 T. S. Major
2 Sergeants
1 Farrier
30 Privates

is formed in single rank, and after detaching the advance and rear guards, is formed in two divisions and told off by fours from the right; the right or leading division, consisting of 12 men, moves off by "fours" in front of the carriage, and the left division, with a Sergeant on the pivot flank of the leading "fours," follows in rear and moves off in the following manner:—

1 Sergeant and 2 men advance guard
1 Sergeant and 2 men rear guard

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3 Sections in front of the carriage
3 Sections and 3 men in rear

Sergeant-Major on the left, and Farrier on the right of the rear section. There will be a distance of 50 yards between the two men of the advance guard and the Sergeant, and 50 yards between the Sergeant and the division in front of the carriage, the same distance to be observed by the rear guard.

The Captain rides on the right, and the Subaltern on the left of the carriage.

The Prince of Wales's Escort, consisting of
1 Subaltern
1 T. S. Major
2 Sergeants
24 Privates

is formed, and will move off in the same manner as the last escort, after detaching advance and rear guards. The division in front of the carriage will consist of 8 men, the remainder following in rear. The officer on the right and the T. S. Major on the left of the carriage.

Dress Regulations, &c., for Mounted Duties.

Review order to be worn when the Sovereign is present, for Royal Escorts and Guards of Honour, at all State ceremonies and otherwise when specially ordered.

Officers.	*Men.*
Tunics	Tunics
Shaco plumed and uncased	Shaco plumed and uncased
Cap Lines	Cap Lines
Gloves	Gloves
Pantaloons or Trousers when dismounted	Pantaloons or Trousers when dismounted
Boots and Spurs	Boots and Spurs
Sword and Belts	Sword and Belts
Pouch and Belt	Pouch and Belt
Horses.	*Horses.*
Saddlery complete	Saddlery complete
Cloak	Cloak
Sheepskin	Sheepskin
Holsters	Wallets unpacked
Collar Chain	Collar Chain
Shabracque	Carbine

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Marching Order.

For Line of March at Route Marching, in the Field, Inspection of General Officers, and when specially ordered.

Officers.	*Men.*
Tunics	Tunics
Shaco plumed	Shaco plumed
Cap Lines	Cap Lines
Gloves	Gloves
Pants	Pants
Boots and Spurs	Boots and Spurs
Sword and Belts	Sword and Belts
Pouch and Belt	Pouch and Belt
Water Bottle	Water Bottle
Haversack	Haversack
At Manœuvres Shaco to be cased	At Manœuvres Shaco to be cased

Horses.	*Horses.*
Saddlery complete	Saddlery complete
Head rope	Head rope
Sheepskin	Sheepskin
Cloak	Cloak
Holsters	Wallets packed
Valises packed	Forage Nets
Nose-bag	Valises packed
Forage Nets	Carbine
Heel Ropes and Shackles	Mess Tins
Picket Pegs	Corn Sacks
	Nose-bag
	Heel Ropes and Shackles
	Picket Pegs
	Mallets, one to 8 horses

Lassoes, 6 per troop.

Field Day Order.

To be used generally for Summer Drills, Divisional and Brigade field days, Garrison orderlies, mounted police in Garrison and Camp, and when specially ordered.

Officers.	*Men.*
Tunic	Tunic
Shaco plumed and uncased	Shaco plumed and uncased

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Officers.	*Men.*
Cap Lines	Cap Lines
Gloves	Gloves
Pants	Pants
Boots and Spurs	Boots and Spurs
Sword and Belts	Sword and Belts
Pouch and Belt	Pouch and Belt
Horses.	*Horses.*
Saddlery complete	Saddlery complete
Cloak	Cloak
Sheepskin	Sheepskin
Holsters	Wallets unpacked
Collar Chain	Collar Chain
	Carbine

DRILL ORDER.

For ordinary drills and Riding School.

Officers.	*Men.*
Patrol Jacket	Stable Jacket
Forage Cap	Forage Cap
Gloves	Gloves
Boots and Spurs	Boots and Spurs
Pants	Pants
Sword and Belts	Sword and Belts
Pouch and Belt	Pouch and Belt
Horses.	*Horses.*
Saddlery complete	Saddlery complete
Cloak	Cloak
Collar Chain	Collar Chain
	Carbine

The cloak, when worn on the saddle, will be rolled 40 inches in length.

Laced Boots are not worn by Dragoons; they look bad, and do not protect the legs from pressure in the ranks.

LIST AND PRICES OF CLOTHING, EQUIPMENT, SADDLERY, &c.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1 Tunic	1	16	0	1 Forage Cap & Strap	0	4	6
1 Stable Jacket ...	1	5	0	1 Shaco	0	9	0
1 Pair Overalls (after first year 2 pairs) ...	1	4	3	1 Shaco Lines ...	0	2	0
				1 Shaco Case... ...	0	1	3

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	£	s.	d.
1 Shaco Plume ...	0	1	9
1 Cloak	2	0	0
1 Pair of Spurs ...	0	1	6
1 Valise	0	13	0
1 Pouch ...	0	4	6
1 Pouch Belt... ...	0	5	9
1 Pouch Cap	0	0	6¼
1 Sword	0	17	0
1 Sword Scabbard ...	0	4	6
1 Sword Belt... ...	0	6	9
1 Sword Knot ...	0	1	6
2 Sword Billets (each)	0	1	2
1 Carbine 1 Carbine Stopper 1 Carbine Foresight Cover	Government Price.		
1 Carbine Bucket ...	0	8	6
1 Saddle	3	2	5
1 Undergirth... ...	0	3	4
1 Top Girth	0	6	0

	£	s.	d.
2 Stirrup Leathers (each)	0	3	3
2 Stirrup Irons ...	0	3	9
1 Crupper	0	4	2
1 Breastplate... ...	0	5	10
1 Pair Wallets ...	0	13	0
2 Wallet Straps (each)	0	1	5
3 Baggage Straps (each)	0	1	4
1 Cloak Strap ...	0	1	4
1 Bit	0	4	3
1 Bit Head	0	1	10
1 Bit Reins	0	3	4
1 Head Collar ...	0	8	10
1 Bridoon	0	1	7
1 Bridoon Reins ...	0	2	9
1 Curb Chain ...	0	0	10
1 Curb Hook... ...	0	0	2
1 Collar Chain ...	0	1	6
1 Sheepskin	1	8	6

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APPENDIX IV.

A RETURN showing the annual strength of the Regiment from the time of its formation, 1798–1808.

The following is extracted from an old return preserved in the office.

		Captains by whom the Troops were raised in 1798.	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808
1	MARLBOROUGH	Col. Lord Bruce	49	49	48	43	48	38	74	63	61	55	54
2	DEVIZES	Lt.-Col. Sutton	60	60	61	41	42	43	78	55	55	62	61
3	MELKSHAM	Major Awdry	63	63	60	55	50	53	88	67	60	59	59
4	WARMINSTER	Capt. R. Long	71	71	70	58	52	52	98	89	89	75	73
5	HINDON	Capt. T. Grove	75	75	72	78	49	50	82	63	73	74	66
6	CHIPPENHAM.....	Capt. S. A. Baynton ...	65	65	66	45	55	54	98	68	64	62	59
7	MALMESBURY	Capt. T. Estcourt	52	52	51	54	52	53	55	27	30	38	42
8	SALISBURY	Capt. H. P. Wyndham	67	67	66	54	46	52	70	60	62	67	65
9	EVERLEY	Capt. F. D. Astley ...	48	48	45	49	43	46	59	49	50	50	50
10	SWINDON	Capt. A. Goddard	45	45	42	39	43	43	82	58	57	58	54
			595	595	581	516	480	484	784	599	601	600	583

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A RETURN showing the annual strength of the Regiment from 1809–1824.

The following is extracted from an old return preserved in the office.

		1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824
1	MARLBOROUGH ...	55	55	51	39	42	40	31	31	21	23	27	27	29	38	35	36
2	DEVIZES	72	54	54	56	53	63	43	43	33	26	26	26	39	49	46	41
3	MELKSHAM	51	54	54	49	51	56	46	46	32	34	37	37	44	43	40	31
4	WARMINSTER	62	56	56	57	61	61	40	40	49	51	56	56	59	43	43	41
5	HINDON	60	61	59	48	51	51	52	52	48	47	47	47	44	49	48	40
6	CHIPPENHAM	60	59	29	36	37	45	50	50	49	47	50	50	48	48	47	48
7	MALMESBURY	39	36	38	30	33	43	37	37	41	38	34	34	30	30	29	21
8	SALISBURY	63	58	57	58	62	64	53	53	55	59	53	51	54	60	57	51
9	EVERLEY.....	37	41	51	38	40	43	39	39	36	35	31	30	26	26	24	24
10	SWINDON	49	43	37	39	55	57	55	55	42	38	34	34	33	33	33	36
		548	517	486	450	485	523	446	446	406	398	395	392	386	419	402	369

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A RETURN showing the annual strength of the Regiment from 1825–1839.

The following is extracted from an old return preserved in the office.

		1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839
1	MARLBOROUGH	30	27	26	29	26	45	80	70	59	49	39	28	46	46	54
2	DEVIZES	33	35	43	45	49	51	70	65	58	49	47	41	58	57	56
3	MELKSHAM	23	24	16	25	29	30	42	42	39	42	45	46	40	29	37
4	WARMINSTER	33	41	43	47	60	55	80	73	81	76	76	72	64	78	78
5	HINDON.....	29	33	52	53	52	48	62	47	38	34	41	33	28	25	27
6	CHIPPENHAM.....	40	31	33	39	31	38	47	41	38	28	30	32	26	31	48
7	MALMESBURY	19	17	17	23	21	24	49	44	41	41	36	36	31	33	33
8	SALISBURY	38	41	46	52	55	52	76	60	61	60	53	54	50	53	51
9	EVERLEY	25	9	9	8	—	—	45	44	44	43	40	43	31	25	28
10	SWINDON	25	27	27	23	26	27	41	36	35	29	30	30	26	29	38
		295	285	312	344	349	370	592	522	494	451	437	415	400	406	450

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The following is extracted from a Memorandum Book in the Lord Lieutenant's office, and shows the strength of the Independent Troops during their existence.

Corps.	Date & Strength	
	Year.	Strength.
Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry	1831	*990
Corsham Independent Troop	"	60
Ramsbury and Oldbourne Independent Troop..	"	54
Potterne Independent Troop	"	60
Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry	1832	*647
Corsham Independent Troop	"	48
Ramsbury and Oldbourne Independent Troop..	"	49
Potterne Independent Troop	"	50
Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry	1833	*561
Corsham Independent Troop	"	48
Ramsbury and Oldbourne Independent Troop..	"	48
Potterne Independent Troop	"	53
Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry	1834	*513
Corsham Independent Troop	"	48
Ramsbury and Oldbourne Independent Troop..	"	59
Potterne Independent Troop	"	46
Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry	1835	*523
Corsham Independent Troop	"	48
Ramsbury and Oldbourne Independent Troop..	"	47
Potterne Independent Troop	"	62
Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry	1836	*503
Ramsbury and Oldbourne Independent Troop..	"	46
Potterne Independent Troop	"	46
Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry	1837	*515
Ramsbury and Oldbourne Independent Troop..	"	43
Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry	1838	*540
Ditto	1839	*525
Ditto	1840	551
Ditto	1841	580
Ditto	1842	524
Ditto	1843	521

Corps.	Date & Strength.	
	Year.	Strength.
Royal Wilts Yeomany Cavalry	1844	523
Ditto	1845	507
Ditto	1846	499
Ditto	1847	474
Ditto	1848	484
Ditto	1849	484
Ditto	1850	504
Ditto	1851	447
Ditto	1852	497
Ditto	1853	476
Ditto	1854	461
Ditto	1855	503
Ditto	1856	484
Ditto	1857	457
Ditto	1858	495
Ditto	1859	485
Ditto	1860	618
Ditto	1861	628
Ditto	1862	633
Ditto	1863	626
Ditto	1864	613
Ditto	1865	639
Ditto	1866	630
Ditto	1867	649
Ditto	1868	647
Ditto	1869	657
Ditto	1870	592
Ditto	1871	595
Ditto	1872	562
Ditto	1873	468

*The author is unable to account for the discrepancy between these numbers and those given in the preceding List.

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APPENDIX V.

A LIST OF REGIMENTAL PRIZE WINNERS.

THE first prize competed for in the Regiment of which any record can be discovered is that of the Regimental Challenge Cup for shooting, given by Colonel the Marquis of Ailesbury, in 1864. The riflemen were raised in 1862, and the Cup was instituted to encourage good shooting among them. The first competition took place in 1864, when the Cup was won by Private J. Neate, of the Devizes troop. This Cup was competed for annually by the riflemen until 1876, when, having been disbanded, there was no competition. The next year, as the whole Regiment was now armed with Westley-Richard Carbines, the annual competition recommenced. The winners' names down to 1874 are ;—

1864.	Private	J. Neate, Devizes Detachment.
1865.	,,	J. Martin, ditto, ditto.
1866.	Sergt.	H. F. Bull, ditto, ditto.
	Private	H. Smith, Swindon ditto.
	,,	E. Mills, Marlborough ditto.
	Corporal	H. Turner, ditto, ditto.
	,,	H. Turner, ditto, ditto.
	Private	J. Martin, Devizes ditto.
	,,	J. Springford, ditto, ditto.
	,,	J. Springford, ditto, ditto.
	,,	T. Ford, ditto, ditto.

Further Regimental Prizes were instituted by Colonel the Marquis of Ailesbury on the 15th April, 1873, in the following Regimental Order :—

"No. 7. The Colonel Commandant, with the view of encouraging the members of the regiment to become good swordsmen, and to take a greater interest in the cleaning and fitting of their appointments for

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parade, has approved, with the concurrence of the officers, in the following prizes for the mounted members of the regiment:—

I. A Prize for the best swordsman in each Troop.
II. A Prize for the best swordsman in the Regiment.
III. A Prize to the Troop that performs the Sword Exercise best, not less than twenty-four to compete.
IV. A Prize to the Troop that turns out best on the day of inspection."

No record has been preserved of the winners in 1873 and 1874; in the latter year No. IV was altered to the best turned out man and horse in each troop, and in 1875 this prize was abolished altogether, the other three remaining the same. From 1875 inclusive the names of the winners were published in Orders, and are given as under:—

1875.

Regimental Prize for Swordsmanship: Sergt. Garlick, Malmesbury.
Best Troop: Warminster Troop.
Challenge Cup: Private S. S Gilbert, Marlborough Troop.

1876.

Regimental Prize: Sergeant Pullen, Warminster.
Best Troop: Warminster Troop.
Challenge Cup: No competition this year.

1877.

Regimental Prize: Corporal T. Candy, Rood Ashton.
Best Troop: Marlborough Troop.
Best Recruit: Corporal T. Candy, Rood Ashton.
Challenge Cup: Private C. E. Edwards, Marlborough.

1878.

Regimental Prize: Private J. Pike, Rood Ashton.
Best Troop: Rood Ashton Troop.
Best Recruit: Private G. Ashby, Rood Ashton.
Challenge Cup: Private W. Knight, Hindon.

1879.

No competition for swordsmanship.
Challenge Cup: Private J. N. Sheppard, Salisbury.

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1880.

Regimental Prize: Corporal T. Candy, Rood Ashton.
Best Troop: Rood Ashton Troop.
Best Recruit: Private G. Gunning, Rood Ashton.
Best Recruit of Last year (an extra prize given because there was no competition in 1879): Private R. Butler, Marlborough.
Challenge Cup: Corporal W. Knight, Hindon.

1881.

Regimental Prize: Sergeant E. Parrott, Warminster.
Best Troop: Rood Ashton Troop.
Best Recruit: Private W. Rose, Devizes.
A Cup, presented by the Marquis of Bath, for General Efficiency: The Malmesbury Troop.

1882.

Regimental Prize: Private C. Biggs, Devizes.
Best Troop: Marlborough and Rood Ashton a tie.
Best Recruit: Private J. Pike, Rood Ashton.
Challenge Cup: Corporal M. Glass, Warminster.
A Cup presented for general efficiency: the Marlborough troop.

1883.

Regimental Prize: Private C. Biggs, Devizes.
Best Troop: Rood Ashton.
Best Recruit: Private W. J. Oram, Rood Ashton
Challenge Cup: Private C. Biggs, Devizes.

1884.

Regimental Prize: Private C. Biggs, Devizes troop.
Best Troop: Marlborough Troop.
Best Recruit: Private W. Church, Calne and Chippenham.
Challenge Cup: Private J. W. Kingstone, Marlborough.
A Sergeant-Major's Prize for the best average of attendance at Musketry: Sergeant-Major Peers, Devizes troop.
A Sergeant-Major's Prize for the best total aggregate score made at the Regulation Regimental Course of Musketry: Sergt.-Major Morgan, Rood Ashton troop.

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APPENDIX VI.

SYNOPSIS showing the Trades and Professions of the Members* of the Regiment in August, 1884.

Troops.	Farmers.	Trades-men.	Publicans.	† Others.	Trum-peters.	Farriers.	Band.	Total.
1. A CALNE AND CHIPPENHAM	26	4	1	4	1	1	—	36
2. B DEVIZES	22	6	9	8	1	1	—	47
3. C SWINDON	6	15	4	3	1	1	—	30
4. D MALMESBURY	38	7	1	2	1	1	—	50
5. E MARLBOROUGH	30	2	—	4	1	—	—	37
6. F SALISBURY AND HINDON	14	11	4	4	1	—	18	52
7. G ROOD ASHTON	51	4	5	4	1	1	—	66
8. H WARMINSTER	29	2	5	3	1	1	—	41
TOTAL	216	51	29	32	8	6	18	359

* Exclusive of Officers and Permanent Staff.

† "Others" includes those who can neither be classed as Farmers or Tradesmen, such as Veterinary Surgeons, Millers, Estate Agents, Hauliers, &c., &c.

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